II.

MODERN NAMES

OF

ANCIENT INDIAN GEOGRAPHY,

BEING AN

APPENDIX

TO

The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India.

BY

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PREFACE.

For the plan of this work, I have been indebted to the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Cargill, C. S., Sub-Divisional Officer of Buxar, now District Magistrate of Noakhali. The present work will afford facility for finding out the ancient places from their modern names. I have taken this opportunity to make considerable additions both in the names and in the accounts of places, and to supply many omissions which occurred in my Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India : hence the present work may not be inappropriately called an Appendix to the Geographical Dictionary. The subject is so vast that it is not likely that full justice can be done to it by a single individual, and notwithstanding one's attempt to make much of the materials at hand, a work like this must necessarily remain incomplete. Many of the places mentioned in ancient Hindu and Buddhist works have not yet been identified, and most of them defy identification. My attempt in the Geographical Dictionary as well as in the present work, feeble as it may be, has been to make a systematic arrangement and collection of facts regarding ancient places which have been identified, in order to make them useful to the public as works of easy reference.

CHATRA,
27th August, 1899.

NUNDO LAL DEY.

MODERN NAMES

OF

ANCIENT INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.

AN APPENDIX

TO

The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	A.
ABU ...	Arbuda-parvata, a detached mount of the Aravali range, in the Sirohi state of Rajputana. It was the hermitage of Rishi Vasishtha. It is also one of the five hills sacred to the Jainas as containing the temples of Rishabhanath or Adinath, the first Tirthankara and Neminath, the twenty-second Tirthankara.
ACHCHHAVAT ...	Achchhoda-sarovara in Kásmir, six miles from Marttanda, described by Bánabhatta in his Kádamvari. Marttanda is situated about five miles to the east of Islamabad, the ancient capital of Kásmir. The Siddhásrama was situated on the bank of this lake.
ADAM'S BRIDGE ...	Setubandha between India and Ceylon, said to have been constructed by Rámachándra with the assistance of Sugriva for crossing over to Lanká.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
ADAM'S PEAK ...	1. Rohana, 2. Sumana-kuta in Ceylon.
AFGHANISTAN ...	1. Kámboja, 2. Kaofu (Kambu) of Hiuen Tsiang, 3. Loha of the Mahábhárat, 4. Rohi.
AGASTIPURI ..	Agastya-ásrama,—the hermitage of Rishi Agastya, twenty-four miles to the south-east of Nasik.
AGRA ...	Agravana, one of the eighty-four Vanas of Vraja.
AHIÁRI ...	1. Gautama-ásrama, 2. Ahalyásthána, in pargana Jarail, twenty-four miles to the south-west of Janakpur in Tirhut It was the hermitage of Rishi Gautama, where Indra ravished his wife Ahalyá.
AHMEDABAD ...	1. Yasapura (Jasapura), 2. Yessavul, 3. Karnávati in Guzerát on the river Sabarmati (ancient Sarávati).
AHMEDNAGAR ...	Bingar, seventy-one miles from Poona.
AIRWA ..	1. Álavi of the Buddhists, 2. Álabhi of the Jainas, twenty-seven miles north-east of Itawa in the North-Western Provinces, where Buddha passed his sixteenth *wasso* (*varshá* or rainy-season retirement). Mahávira, the last Tirthankara of the Jainas, made his missionary peregrinations from this place. It is the A-lo of Fa Hian.
AJAYA ...	The river Ajamati in Bengal.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
AJMIR	...	Ajamera (*Bhavishya Purán*).
AJUNTA	...	Achinta, about fifty-five miles to the north-east of Ellora in Central India. In the Achinta monastery resided Árya Sanga, the founder of the Yogácharya school of the Buddhists (S. C. Das's *Indian Pandits in the Land of Snow*) It is celebrated for its caves and vihárs, which belong to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era.
ALIGARH	...	Koel
ALLAHABAD	...	1. Prayága, 2. Bharadwája-ásrama, the hermitage of Rishi Bharadwája. The celebrated Akshaya-Bata (the undecaying banian tree) was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the seventh century.
ALOPI	...	The temple of Alopi is situated at Allahabad: it is one of the 52 Pithas. It is the ancient Prajápati-vedi of the Mahábhárat, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.
ALWAR	..	1. Matsya-desa, 2. Machheri, which is a corruption of Matsya, the kingdom of Rájá Viráta of the Mahábhárat, in whose court Yudhishthira and his brothers resided *incognito* for one year. The Alwar state formerly appertained to the territory of Jeypur. There is still a town called Machheri in this state. The capital of Matsya-desa was Viráta, now called Bairat, forty-one miles to the north of Jeypur and one hundred and five miles to the south-west of Delhi.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
AMARAKANTAKA	Bansagulma at the source of the river Nerbuda in the Amarakantaka mountain. The sacred *Kunda* of Bansagulma is situated four miles and a half to the east of the source of the Nerbuda.
AMARAKANTAKA MOUNTAIN ...	1. The Mekala mountain, 2. the Soma mountain, in which the river Nerbuda has its source.
AMARANÁTH ...	The celebrated temple of Amarnátha is situated in a natural grotto of the Haramuk mountain of the Bhairavaghāti range of the Himalaya at Gungabal in Kasmir. The grotto is said to be full of wonderful congelations, where blocks of ice, stalagmites, formed by the dripping water from the roof, are worshipped as images of Siva.
AMARÁVATI ...	1. Dhanakataka, 2. Dhamnakataka, 3. Dhányakataka, 4. Dhányavatipura, 5. Dharmakota, 6. Dhanakakota have been identified with Dharanikota, one mile to the east of Amarávati in Central India. It was the capital of Andhra. The Buddhist saint Bhávaviveka resided here awaiting the advent of Maitreya Buddha.
AMER ...	Ambara, the ancient capital of Jeypur, which was called Dhoondra. The capital was removed to Jeypur in 1728 A. D. by Siwai Jey Singh.
AMI ...	One of the 52 Pithas, eleven miles to the east of Chhapra.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
AMIN ...	1. Abhimanyu-khera, 2. Chakrabyuha of the Mahábhárat, where Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna, was killed at the celebrated battle of Kurukshetra. It was included in Kurukshetra.
ANAGANDI ...	Konkanapura, the capital of Konkana or Kankana, on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra river (Cunningham).
ANURÁDHÁPURA	The ancient capital of Ceylon. The branch of the celebrated Bo-tree (Pipar-tree) of Buddha-Gayá was brought and planted here by Mahindo and his sister Sanghamitta, who were sent by their father Asoka to introduce Buddhism into Ceylon in the reign of the king Devánámpiyatissa (Turnour's *Mahawanso*). The tree still exists in the Mahá Vihára. The left canine tooth of Buddha, which was removed from Dantapura (Puri) in the fourth century to Anurádhápura, still exists in a building erected on one of the angles of Thuparamaye Dagoba (*Dhátugarbha*) which was built by Devánámpiyatissa about 250 B. C. as a relic-shrine of the right jaw-bone of Buddha (Fergusson). The town contains also the Lowa Maha Paya or Great Brazen Monastery described in the Mahawanso: it was built by the king Duttagaimuni in the second century of the Christian era.
ARABIA ...	Vanáyu.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
ARAVALI ...	Arbuda-parvata in Rajputana: its branches terminate at the north at Delhi. A part of the range was called Devagiri. The Aravali range was included in Páripátra or Párijátra.
ARRAH ...	Árámanagara in the district of Shahabad in Bengal.
ASHTÁBAKRA-NADI ...	The river Samangá, a small river which flows by the side of Raila, ten miles from Hardwar.
ASSAM ...	Kámarupa: its capital was Pragjyotishapura.
ASSIA RANGE ...	Chatush-pitha Parvata in Orissa. Udayagiri is a spur of this range, five miles from Bhuvaneswara, containing many Buddhist sculptures of a very ancient date (*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXIX).
AUMI ...	It has been identified by Cunningham with the river Anomá (Anamala) in the district of Gorakhpur, which was crossed by Buddha, after he left his father's palace, at a place now called Chandaoli on the eastern bank of the river, whence Chhandaka returned with Buddha's horse Kantaka to Kapilavastu.
AURANGABAD ...	1. Janasthána of the Rámáyana, 2. Kharki of the Mahomedan historians.
AURANGABAD-HILLS ...	Prasravanagiri, situated on the bank of the Godavari, graphically described by

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Bhavabhuti in the Uttara-Rámaçharita. In one of the peaks of the hills dwelt Jatáyu of the Rámáyana.
AYUK-NADI ...	The Apagá river to the west of the Rávi in the Panjab.

B.

BÁBLÁ ...	The river Bakreswari which falls into the Ganges near Katwa in Bengal.
BADRINÁTH ...	Badarikásrama on the bank of the Bishengangá (Alakánandá) in Gurwal. It was the hermitage of Vyása, the author of the Mahábhárat. It contains the celebrated temple of Nara-Náráyana.
BÁGESWAR ...	In the district of Kumanu in Oudh, near the junction of the Ganges and the Gomati. It was the hermitage of Márkanda Rishi.
BÁGMATI ...	1. The river Váchmati, 2. the Bhágmati, 3. the Bhágavati, 4. the Kakouttha of the Buddhists in Nepal.
BÁGPAT ...	Bhágaprastha, thirty miles to the west of Mirat, one of the five villages demanded by Yudhishthira from Duryodhana.
BAIBHÁRA-GIRI ...	Vaihára-giri, one of the five hills of Rajgir in Bihar: Webháro of the Buddhists.
BAIDYANÁTH ...	I. Chitábhumi in Bengal: it is one of the 52 Pithas. II. Kárttikeyapura in the district of Kumaon.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BAKRAUR ...	Gandha-hasti stupa, on the Phalgu, opposite to Buddha-Gayá. It was visited by Hiuen Tsiang.
BALARAMAPUR ...	Ramgarh-Gaura, twenty-eight miles north-east of Gonda in Oudh.
BALIA ...	1. Bhrigu-ásrama, 2. Bagrásana, the hermitage of Rishi Bhrigu in the district of Balia in the North-Western Provinces. 3. It was a part of Dharmáranya. At a short distance to the north-east corner of Balia, there is a tank called Dharmáranya-Pokhrá, and to the north and east of it there are traces of an ancient jangal or scrubby forest. At Balia there is a temple dedicated to Bhrigu Rishi, containing the impressions of his feet.
BALKH ...	1. Váhlika, 2. Bactriana of the Greeks.
BALLABHI ...	1. Balabhi, 2 Dhank, 3. Mongy-pattana, the ancient capital of Saurásh-tra or Guzerát, ten miles north-west of Bháonagar. It was destroyed in the sixth century at the time of Siláditya (Tod). Bhatti, the celebrated author of the Bhatti-kávya, flourished in the court of Sridharasena I, king of Balabhi in the fifth century. Bhattrihari is also said to have been the author of the Bhatti-kávya. The Ballabhi dynasty from Bhatárka Senápati (a general of Skanda Gupta of Kanouj) to Siláditya IV reigned from 465 to 718 A. D. (Fergusson).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BALTISTAN ...	Bolor : same as *Little Thibet.*
BAMILAPUR ...	Same as *Ballabhi.*
BANAS ...	The river Parnásá in Rajputana.
BÁNDAR-PUCHCHHA ...	The mountain called Bándar-puchchha on the Himalaya, in which the river Jamuna has its source, is situated in the country which was called Kalinda-desa : hence the Jamuna is called Kálindi.
BÁRA-BANKI ...	Jasnaul in Oudh, from Jas, a Rájá of the Bhar tribe, who is said to have founded it in the tenth century.
BARAGÁON ...	Nálanda, seven miles north of Rájgir, in the district of Patna. Nágárjuna, the celebrated author of the *Mádhyamika Sutras* containing the tenets of the Maháyána school of Buddhism and editor of the original *Susruta*, resided in the Nálanda monastery in the first or second century of the Christian era, making it the principal seat of Buddhist learning for Central India.
BARÁMULA	.1 Varáhamula, 2. Varáhakshetra, in Kásmir on the Jhelum, thirty-two miles to the north-west of Srinagar, where Vishnu is said to have incarnated as the boar. 3. Hushkapura, founded by Hushka or Huvishka, the brother of Kaniksha. There is still a village called Uskara, which is two miles to the south-east of Barámula (Cunningham).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BÁRI-DOAB ...	Between the Rávi and the Sutlej It comprised the ancient country of Parvata.
BARNAGAR ...	1. Bara-pura, 2. Ánandapura of Hiuen Tsiang, one hundred and seventeen miles to the north-west of Balabhi in Guzerát (St. Martin).
BARNÁWA ...	Váranávata, nineteen miles north-west of Mirat, where an attempt was made by Duryodhana to burn the Pándavas.
BAROACH ...	1. Bhrigu-kshetra, 2. Bhrigu-ásrama, 3. Bhrigu-kachchha, 4. Bharu-kachchha, 5. Barygaza of the Greeks: it was the hermitage of Bhrigu Rishi.
BARSÁN ...	Varsána in the district of Mathura was the birth-place of Rádhiká, the favourite Gopi of Krishna.
BASUDHÁRÁ ...	The source of the Alakánandá, about four miles to the north of Badrináth, near the village Mánál.
BAY OF BENGAL	Mahodadhi (*Raghuvansa* and *Váyu Purán*).
BEAS ...	1. The river Vipásá, 2. the Arjikeya, 3. the Uranjirá, 4. the Hyphasis of the Greeks, in the Panjab.
BELLARI ...	Balahari, south of the river Tungabhadra.
BENARES ...	1. Váránasi, 2. Kási. Kási was originally the name of the country, and Váránasi was its capital.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BENGAL ...	1. Banga, 2. Gour, from its capital of the same name near Máldá. Ancient Banga was divided into five provinces: Pundra or North Bengal, Samatata or East Bengal, Karna-suvarna or West Bengal, Támralipta or South Bengal, and Kámarupa or Assam (R. C. Dutt). That part of Bengal which lies to the west of the Ganges was called Rára. The Pála Rájás from Bhupála to Sthirapála reigned in Bengal from the middle of the ninth to the twelfth century of the Christian era, and the Sena Rájás from Ádisura or Vira Sena to Lakshmaniyá or Surasena reigned from 994 to 1203 A. D. The poet Jayadeva, the author of the *Gita Govinda*, and the lexicographer Haláyudha flourished in the court of Lakshmana Sena in the twelfth century.
BERAR ...	1. Bidarbha of the Purans, 2. Dakshina Kosala of the Buddhist period (Cunningham). Its capitals were Kundina-nagara and Bhojakatapura
BESARH ...	1. Visálá, 2. Visálá-chhatra of the Purans, 3. Vaisali of the Buddhist period, in the district of Muzaffarpur (Tirhut) in the province of Bengal, eighteen miles north of Hajipur on the left bank of the Gandak Vaisali was the name of the country, as well as of the capital of the Vrijjis (Vájjis) or Lichhavis, who flourished at the time of Buddha who resided here for some time.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BESNAGAR	...	Chetyagiri or Wessanagara (Vessanagara) of the *Mahawanso*, close to Sanchi in the kingdom of Bhopal, where Asoka married Devi and by her he had twin sons, Ujjenio and Mahindo, and afterwards a daughter, Sanghamitta.
BETWA	...	The river Vetravati in Malwa.
BEYT ISLAND	...	1. The island of Sankhoddhára, 2. Bati, situated at the south-western extremity of the gulf of Cutch. Vishnu is said to have destroyed a demon named Sankhásura at this place. Sankhásura was the husband of Tulsi, who was transformed into the Basil plant by the curse of Vishnu, and Vishnu was transformed into the Sálagráma stone by her curse.
BHÁGALPUR	..	1. The country about Bhágalpur in the province of Bengal, was called Anga, 2. Karnapura.
BHAIGU	...	The river Kapivati of the Rámáyana, a tributary of the Ramaganga in Oudh.
BHILSA	...	Vidisá in Malwa. The Bhilsa topes are supposed by Fergusson to belong to a period ranging from 250 B. C. to 79 A. D.
BHIMÁ	...	The river Bhimrathi, a branch of the Krishná. It was also called Bhimarathá.
BHOJAPUR	...	I. The name was indiscriminately applied to both the capitals of ancient Vidarbha, namely, Kundinapura and Bhojakatapura (compare the *Harivansa*

MODERN NAMES. ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.

and the *Raghuvansa*). II. Near Dumraon in the district of Shahabad in the Province of Bengal. Wilson identifies it with the ancient Márttikábat, but the place has got no tradition beyond the Mahomedan period : the *Nava-ratna*, evidently a Mahomedan structure, is the only ancient building at this place.

BHOOTAN ... Bhotanga.

BHUVANESWAR 1. Ekámrakánana, 2. Harakshetra, in Orissa : it was founded by Rájá Yayáti Kesari in the latter part of the fifth century.

BIHAR ... 1. Magadha, 2. Kikata. Its ancient capital was Girivraja or Rájagriha (Rajgir) at the time of the Mahábhárat, but the seat of government was removed to Pataliputra by Udayáswa, grandson of Ajátasatru.

BIJAYANAGAR ... I. 1. Padmávati, 2. Padmapura, 3. Vidyánagara at the confluence of the Sindh and Parbati in Malwa. It was the birth-place of the poet Bhavabhuti. The scene of the *Málati-mádhava* has been placed at Padmávati. II. Hampi on the river Tungabhadra (see *Vijayanagara*).

BIJNOR ... Kanwa-ásrama : the hermitage of Rishi Kanwa, who adopted the celebrated Sakuntalá as his daughter.

BIKANER ... Bágar-desa in the Pánjab (Cunningham).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BILASPUR ...	Thirty-three miles north of Saharanpur. The district of Bilaspur was 1. Kurujángala of the Mahábhárat, 2. Srikantha of the Buddhist period.
BILSAR ...	Virasara of the Buddhists, about twenty-two miles to the north of Sánkásya, where Buddha passed the twelfth *Wasso*.
BINDU-SARA ...	A sacred pool two miles south of Gangotri in the Rudra-Himalaya, where Bhagiratha is said to have performed asceticism to bring down the goddess Gangá from heaven.
BITHA ...	Bitabhayapattana, eleven miles south-west of Allahabad. It was an ancient Buddhist town.
BITHOOR ...	1. Válmiki-ásrama, 2. Pratishthána, 3. Utpaláranya, 4. Utpalábata-kánana, fourteen miles north-west of Cawnpur on the river Ganges. It was the capital of Rájá Uttánapáda, father of the celebrated Dhruva, and the hermitage of Válmiki, the author of the Rámáyana, where Sitá, wife of Ràmachandra, gave birth to Lava and Kusa.
BLACK PAGODA	Same as *Kanarak*.
BODH-GAYA ...	1. Uravilwa, 2. Buddha-Gayá, six miles to the south of Gaya, where Buddha attained Buddhahood below the celebrated Pipal tree called the Bodhi-tree to the west of the temple. The *Vairásana*, on which Buddha is said to

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	have sat while he gave himself up to contemplation, is a stone seat situated between the Bodhi-tree and the temple. The Buddhakunda to the south of the temple is the ancient Muchilinda tank. The rail to the south of the temple is one of the most ancient sculptured monuments in India.
BRAHMA-GIRI ...	That part of the Western Ghats in which the river Godávari has its source.
BRAHMAJONI ...	1. The Brahmayoni hill, 2. the Koláhala-parvata, 3. the Koláchala, 4. the Gayasirsa at Gaya was the Buddhist Gayasisa mountain where Buddha delivered his "burning" sermon, or, as it is called, the Sermon of the Mount. On the site of Asoka's stupa.on the top of the hill, the Hindus have now built a temple of Chandi.
BRAHMAKUNDA	The Kunda from which the river Brahmaputra issues: it is a place of pilgrimage.
BRAHMAPUTRA	1. The river Hladini, 2. the Lohitya, 3. the Samá.
BRINDABAN ...	In the district of Mathura, the scene of Krishna's love with the Gopis.
BUDDHAKUNDA.	The Muchilinda tank in Buddha-Gayá to the south of the temple, on the western bank of which Buddha sat for seven days in contemplation after attaining Buddhahood.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
BUDHAIN ...	Buddhavana, about six miles north of Tapoban in the district of Gaya.
BURHA-RAPTI ...	1. The river Báhuda, 2. the Dhabalá, 3. the Sitáprastha, 4. the Arjuni,—a feeder of the Rápti in Oudh. Same as *Dhumelá*.
BURMAH ...	1. Suvarnabhumi, 2. Brahma-desa.
BUXAR ...	1. Vedagarbhapuri, 2. Siddhásrama, the hermitage or birth-place of Bámana Deva, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, near the junction of the Thorá and the Ganges; 3. Viswámitra-àsrama, the hermitage of Viswámitra, where Táraká was killed by Rámachandra; 4. Vyághra-sara, from a tank near the temple of Gourisankara in the town. Buxar is situated in the district of Shahabad on the line of the East India Railway.

C

CABUL VALLEY	The country of the lower Cabul valley, lying along the Cabul river between the Khoaspes (Kunar) and the Indus, formed what was called the Gandharva-desa of the Rámáyana, and the Gándhára of the Mahábhárat and the Buddhist period. It comprised the districts of Peshawur and Hoti-Mardan, as the district of Mardan is called, known as the Eusufzoi country. Its ancient capital was Pushkalávati (modern Hashtanagar, eighteen miles north of Peshawur), and its second

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	capital was Purushapura (modern Peshawur). Near the junction of the Indus and the Cabul rivers was the ancient Gonardda-desa, in which Salátura (modern village Lahor), the birth-place of the celebrated grammarian Pánini, is situated.
CACHAR ...	Hiramba.
CAGGAR ...	The river Drishadvati, mentioned in Manu and the Puráns as the southern boundary of Kurukshetra, now absorbed in the sands between Jessalmer and Rori Bakher.
CALCUTTA ...	The name of Calcutta is derived from Káli-ghát, one of the 52 Pithas.
CANARA ...	South Canara was called (1) Tulunga, (2) Tuluva.
CANDAHAR ...	The "New Gándhára," where the begging pot of Buddha was removed from Kaniksha's dagoba at Peshawur—the "true Gándhára"—and is still said to be preserved there by the Mussalmans (Rawlinson).
CARNATIC ...	The part of the Carnatic which lies between Ramnad and Seringapatam was called Karnáta.
CENTRAL ASIA	Sáka-dwipa, the country of the Sakas.
CEYLON ...	1. Singhala, 2. Lanká, 3. Ratnadwipa, 4. Támraparni, 5. Serendwipa.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
CHAKARNAGAR	Ekachakrá of the Mahábhárat, sixteen miles south-west of Itawa in the N.-W. Provinces.
CHAKRA-TIRTHA	I. In Kurukshetra. II. In Prabhása in Guzerát. III. Six miles from Tryambaka, which is near the source of the Godavari.
CHAMBAL ...	The river Charmanavati in Rájputana. The Chambal has its source in a very elevated point of the Vindhya amongst a cluster of hills which are called Janapava. It has three co-equal sources from the same cluster, the Chambal, Chambela and Gambhira (Tod). The river is said to have been formed by the blood of the cows sacrificed at the *Yajna* of Ranti Deva.
CHAMPÁNAGAR	1. Champápuri, 2. Champá, 3. Málini, 4. Champá-Malini, near Bhagalpur in Bengal : it was the capital of Anga, the kingdom of Lomapáda of the Rámáyana and Karna of the Mahábhárat. It is also associated with the story of Behulá and Nakhindar.
CHANDERI ...	1. Chedi, 2. Tripuri, the capital of Sisupála of the Mahábhárat, in Malwa.
CHANDRAGIRI ...	Near Belligola, not far from Seringapatam, sacred to the Jainas.
CHAUSA ...	Chyabana-ásrama in the district of Shahabad in Bengal : it was the hermitage of Rishi Chyabana (*Váyu Purán*).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
CHAYENPUR ...	Chandapura, five miles to the west of Bhabua in the district of Shahabad in Bengal. It was the residence of Chanda and Munda of the *Chandi.*
CHENAB ...	1. The river Asikni, 2. the Acesines of the Greeks, 3. the Chandrabhágá, 4. the Chandriká, in the Panjab.
CHHATISGARH ...	1. Dasárna, 2. Desarena Regio of the Periplus.
CHHOTA-GANDAKA ...	1. The river Ajitavati, 2. the Hiranyavati, on the north of Kusinagara where Buddha died.
CHHOTA-NAGPUR ...	1. Mundá (*Váyu Purán*), 2. Jhárakhanda (*Chaitanya-charitámrita*), 3. Kokrah of the Mahomedan historians. The Mundás of the present day reside particularly in the district of Ranchi in the Chhota (Chutia) Nagpur division.
CHIDAMBARA ...	In South-Arcot, the birth-place of Sankaráchárya according to the *Sankara-Digvijaya.*
CHIKAKOL ...	Srikakola in the Northern Circars.
CHITRAL ...	Bo r.
CHITTAGONG ...	1. Chattala, 2. Phullagráma.
CHITTELDURG	Chitra-durga.
CHOYA ...	The river Kárttiki, a branch of the Saraswati, mentioned in the Mahábhárat.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
CHUKA	...	The river Málini in Oudh (Griffiths).
CHUNAR	...	1. Charanádri, 2. Chandelgara in the district of Mirzapur (N.-W. P.) The fort of Chunar was built by the Pála Rájás of Bengal. The portion of the fort called Bhattrihari's palace is said to have been originally the hermitage of Bhattrihari, the disciple of Vasuráta and author of the *Bairágya Sataka*.
CIRCARS	...	Included in the ancient Kalinga. The southern portion of the Circars was called Mohana-desa.
COLGONG	...	Durvásá-ásrama: the hermitage of Rishi Durvásá was situated on a hill at the distance of a mile from Colgong in the district of Bhagalpur in Bengal.
COMILLA	...	Kamalinga in Tipárá.
COMORIN	...	1. Kumári, 2. Kumáriká, 3. Kanyá-Kumáriká in contradistinction to Sakra-Kumáriká in the Himalaya.
CONJEVERAM	...	1. Kánchipura, 2. Kánchi, in the province of Madras: it was the capital of Chola or Drávida which extended from Madras to Seringapatam and Cape Comorin. Sankaráchárya died at this place.
COROMANDEL	...	1. Chola, 2. Dravida, between the rivers Kaveri and Krishna: its capital was Kánchipura. Coromandel is the corruption of Cholamandala.
CRANGANORE	...	Kurangalura, a town in Malabar.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
CURUGODE ...	Kuntala-desa in the province of Madras.
CUTCH ...	1. Audumvara, 2. Kachchha: its ancient capital was Koteswara, or Kachchheswara.

D

DABHOI ...	Darbhavati in Guzerát.
DALKISOR ...	1. The river Dwárikeswari, 2. the Dwárakesi, a branch of the Rupnarain, near Bishnupur in Bengal.
DÁMUDÁ ...	1. The river Dámodara, 2. Dharmodaya in Bengal.
DARDISTAN ...	Darada, a country between Chitral and the Indus.
DARJILING ...	Durjayalinga: a temple of Mahadeo called Durjayalinga is situated at this place.
DATIHÁ ..	Adhirája of the Mahábhárat in the Gwalior territory It was the kingdom of Dantavakra, who was killed by Krishna. The name of Datihá also indicates the place where Dantavakra was killed. The country was conquered by Sahadeva, one of the five Pándavas. A Vaishnava work places it near Brindaban in the district of Mathura.
DAULI	The Dudh-Gangá, a branch of the Alakánandá.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
DECCAN	...	Dakshinátya: that part of India which lies to the south of the Vindhyá range, the portion between the Himálaya and the Vindhyá being called Aryávartta. It was the Dandakavana of the Rámáyana, and Dakshina-patha of Bhavabhuti.
DELHI	...	Old Delhi was 1. Indraprastha, 2. Khándavaprastha, the capital of Yudhishthira: it is still called Indrapat, 3. Joginipura of Chánd Bardai. The *Puráná killá*, or the old fort, is still pointed out as the fort of the Pándavas. It includes a portion of the parganá Tilpat (ancient Tilaprastha), one of the five villages demanded by Yudhishthira from Duryodhana.
DEOGAR	...	Same as *Baidyanath*, in Bengal.
DEVA-PRAYÁGA		At the confluence of the Bhágirathi and the Alakánandá: it is one of the five (*Pancha*) Prayágas.
DEVI-PÁTAN	...	Forty-six miles north-east of Gonda in Oudh. It is one of the 52 Pithas where Sati's right arm is said to have fallen.
DHANK	...	Mangipattana in Guzerát. Same as *Ballabhi*.
DHÁR	...	Dháránagara in Malwa, the capital of Rájá Bhoja, who was a great patron of Sanskrit literature. In his court flourished Kálidása, the author of the *Nalodaya*, Jayadeva, the author of the drama *Prasanna Rághava*, and others (*Bhojapravandha.)*

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
DHARAMPUR ...	Dharmapura, north-east of Damaun and north of Nasik.
DHARANIKOTA...	See *Amarávati*
DHARÁWAT ...	In the district of Gaya, subdivision Jáhánabád, where the Gunamati monastery was situated on the Kunwa hill, visited by Hiuen Tsiang.
DHARMÁRANYA	I. 1. Dharmaprishtha, 2. Dharmmáranya of the Buddhist records, visited by numerous pilgrims, four miles from Buddha-Gayá. II. Portions of the districts of Ghazipur, Balia and Jaunpur were known by the name of Dharmmáranya.
DHIKULI ...	Vairátapattana, the capital of Govisana, in the district of Kumaon.
DHOPAP ...	Dhutapápapura on the Gumti, eighteen miles south-east of Sultanpur in Oudh, where Rámachandra is said to have been cleansed of his sin for killing Rávana, who was a Bráhman, by bathing in the river there. Rámachandra is also said to have expiated his sin of slaying Rávana at Hattia Haran (*Hatyá-harana*) near Kalyanmat, twenty-eight miles south-east of Hardoi in Oudh, where he bathed on his return from Lanká. The Kashtahárini Ghát at Monghir also claims the honor of having cleansed the sin of Rámachandra (*Kurma Purán*).
DHOSI ...	Chyabana-ásrama, six miles south of Narnol in the territory of Jeypur, where

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	the eyes of the Rishi Chyabana were pierced by Sukanyá, a princess of Anupadesa, whom he afterwards married.
DHUMELÁ ...	1. The river Dhabalá, 2. the Báhudá, 3. the Arjuni, 4. the Sitáprastha,—a feeder of the river Rapti in Oudh. Same as *Burha-Rapti.*
DIBHAI ...	Darbhavati, twenty-six miles south-west of Bulandsahar.
DILDARNAGAR ...	Akhandhá, twelve miles south of Ghazipur.
DIU ...	Devabandara in Guzerát.
DOAB (GANGETIC)	1. Antraveda, 2. Sasasthali between the Ganges and the Jamuna.
DOARHATTA ...	Same as *Kampil.*
DOWLATABAD ...	1. Devagiri, 2. Devagara, 3. Dharagara, 4. Tagara of the Greeks, in Hyderabad. It was founded by Singhana in the eleventh century. Vopa Deva, the celebrated grammarian, and Hemádri flourished in the court of Singhana II, who ascended the throne in 1247 A. D.
DUBAUR ...	Durvásá-ásramá: the hermitage of Durvásá Rishi was situated on a hill, seven miles south-east of Rajauli in the subdivision of Nowada, district Gaya.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
DWARKA ...	1. Dwáriká, 2. Dwárávati, 3. Kusasthali in Guzerát It was the capital of Krishna ; he founded it after his flight from Mathura when attacked by Jarásandha, king of Magadha : hence he is worshipped there as Ranchhora-náth. 4. Tod has also identified Dwarka with Kusávati, but this identification is doubtful, as Kusávati was situated on the border of the Vindhyá hills.

E.

EASTERN GHATS	1. Mályavána-giri, 2. Mahendra-parvata. Its southern portion was called Dardara.
EDAR ...	1. Sauvira of the Mahábhárat, 2. Sophir of the Bible, 3. Vadari of the Buddhists, in Malwa.
EKALINGA ...	Hárita-ásrama, the hermitage of Rishi Hárita, the author of one of the Sanhitás. It is situated in a defile about six miles north of Udaipur in Rajputana.
ELLICHPUR ...	1. Bhojakatapura, 2. Bhojapura,—the second capital of Vidarbha.
ELLORA ...	The abode of Ilbala, a demon, who and his brother Vátápi were killed by Agastya. It is situated near Dowlatabad in Central India. The Viswakarmá cave (chaitya) at Ellora and the viháras attached to it are supposed by Fergusson

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	to belong to a period between 600 to 750 A D., when the last trace of Buddhism disappeared from Western India.

F.

FATEABAD ...	Samugarh, on the Jamuna, nine miles east of Agra, where Aurangzebe defeated Dara.
FEROZABAD ...	1. Chandwar, 2. Chandrapura near Agra, where in 1193 Shahabuddin Ghori defeated Jayachandra, king of Kanouj.

G.

GAHMAR ...	Geha-Mura, in the district of Ghazipur (E. I. Railway): it was the abode of Mura, a demon, who was killed by Krishna.
GÁLAVA-ÁSRAMA	The hermitage of Rishi Gálava was situated at a distance of three miles from Jeypur in Rajputána.
GAMBHIRÁ ...	A branch of the river Chambal near Fatehabad in Malwa, mentioned by Kálidása in his *Meghaduta* (see *Chambal*).
GANDAK ...	1. The river Gandaki, 2. the Sálagrámi 3. the Náráyani.
GANGÁ-SÁGARA	The Ságara-Sangama at the mouth of the Ganges where Kapila destroyed the sons of Sagara by his curse.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
GANGES	The river Gangá
GANGESWARI-GHÁT ...	Sánta-tirtha in Nepal at the confluence of the rivers Maradáriká and Bágmati. Párvati is said to have performed penance at this place.
GANGOTRI ..	The source of the river Ganges in the Rudra-Himalaya in Gurwal.
GANJAM ...	Ganjam appertained to the ancient Kalinga, the capitals of which were Manipur (Mánikapattana), Ganjam and Rajamahendri at different periods.
GAYÁ ...	1. Gayasirsha. 2. The southern portion of the modern town of Gayá was the ancient Gayá. The present temple of Vishnupada was built by Ahalyábái, Maháráni of Indor (1766 to 1795), on the site of an old Buddhist temple: the impression of Vishnu's foot which is worshipped at present was an engraving of Buddha's foot formerly worshipped by the Buddhists. The Brahmajoni hill on the southern side of the town was the Gayasisa or Gayasirsha mountain of the Buddhists, where Buddha delivered his "flaming" sermon to his new disciples after his return from Benares. On the site of Asoka's stupa on the top of the mountain the Hindus have built a temple of Chandi. All the temples in Gayá, containing impressions of feet, where the oblation ceremony is

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	performed now-a-days, as at Rámsilá hill and other places, were ancient Buddhist temples appropriated by the Hindus after the decay of Buddhism in India. The Surya-kunda near the Vishnupada temple was an ancient Buddhist tank. Brahma-sara of the Mahábhárat is one mile to the south-west from the Vishnupada temple (*Gayá Máhátma*).
GENDIA ...	Gokarna, a town in North Canara, thirty miles to the south of Goa.
GHÁGAR ...	Same as *Sutlej*.
GHÁGRÁ ...	The river Saraju in Oudh: the town of Ajodhya is situated on this river.
GHARA ...	Same as *Sutlej*.
GHAZIPUR ...	The districts of Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Balia in the Norh-Western Provinces appertained to the ancient Dharmáranya (see *Balia*).
GHILGHIT ...	Gahalata.
GIRIYAK ...	Same as *Giryek*.
GIRNÁR ...	1. Raivata, 2. Raivataka, 3. Ujjayanta, 4. Girinagara,—the Junagar hill in Guzerát. It was the hermitage of Rishi Dattátreya. Suta was killed by Balaráma at this place. It is also one of the five hills sacred to the Jainas, containing the temples of Neminâth and Páraswanáth.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
GIRYEK ...	The Indrasilá hill on the southern border of the district of Patna, ten miles to the south of Bihar (town), containing an ancient Buddhist village on the river Panchána. On this hill Indra is said to have questioned Buddha on forty-two points. On one of the peaks of this hill is situated what is called Jarásandha-ka-Baithak, which is a Dagoba or tope (stupa), erected according to Hiuen Tsiang in honor of a Hansa (goose), who sacrificed himself to relieve the wants of a starving community of Buddhist Bhikshus of the Hinayána school. It is Fa Hian's "Hill of the Isolated Rock" (Cunningham).
GOA ...	1. Gova-ráshtra, 2. Gopakavana, which are perhaps the contractions of the ancient Govardhana or Govardhanapura of the Puráns, sacred to Parasuráma.
GODÁVARI ...	1. The river Dakhsina-Gangá, 2. the Gautami, 3. the Gomati. It has its source in the Brahmagiri mountain near the village called Tryambaka.
GODNÁ ...	Gautama-ásrama at Revelganj near Chháprá (see *Ahiári*).
GOGA ...	1. The river Chandrávati, 2. the Sulakshini, which falls into the Ganges.
GOGRA ...	Same as *Ghágrá*

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
GOKUL ...	Vraja, four miles south-east of Mathura across the Jamuna where Krishna was reared by Nanda during his infancy. The name of Vraja was extended to Brindában and the neighbouring villages, the scene of Krishna's early life and love. Gokul is the water-side suburb of Mahábana which has been identified by Growse with Klisoboras of the Greeks.
GOLKANDA ...	Gowál-kunda, about seven miles from Hyderabad in the Nizam's territory (Tod). The seat of government was removed from Golkanda to Hyderabad in 1589.
GOMUKHI ...	Fifteen miles north of Gangotri.
GONDA ...	Goura in Oudh : it was a subdivision of Uttara Kosala, the capital of which was Srávasti. The whole of Uttara Kosala was called Goura. The famous tooth-brush (*dantadhávana*) tree of Buddha still exists at Gonda.
GONDWANA ...	Dakshina Kosala (see *Berar*) : it included Wairágarh in the district of Chanda, about eighty miles from Nágpur (Ball).
GONDWANA HILLS ...	The hills of Gondwana were included in the ancient Riksha-parvata.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
GOUR ...	The ancient capital of Bengal, the ruins of which lie near Máldá at a distance of ten miles. It was also called Lakshmanavati or Laknauti. Gour was also called Rámakeli in the fifteenth century.
GOURI-KUNDA ...	At the confluence of the Kedar-Gangá and the Bhágirathi, at a short distance from Gangotri.
GOWHATI ...	1. Prágjotishapura, the capital of Kámarupa, 2. Kámarupa, 3. Kámakshyá in Assam. It is one of the 52 Piťhas.
GREAT DESERT	Marusthali, east of Sindh.
GUMTI ...	1. The river Gomati, 2. the Vásishthi in Oudh.
GUPTÁRA ...	Gopratára on the bank of the Saraju at Fyzabad in Oudh, where Rámachandra is said to have died.
GUZERÁT ...	1. Gurjjara, 2. Sauráshtra, 3. Suráshtra, 4. Ánartta, 5. Láta, 6. Lára or Lála. In the seventh century, when Hiuen Tsiang visited India, the southern parts of Rajputana and Malwa were known by the name of Gurjjara, the modern peninsula of Guzerat being then known by the name of Sauráshtra. The Sah kings of Sauráshtra from Nahapana to Swami Rudra Sah reigned from 79 to 292 A. D. According to Fergusson the

MODERN NAMES. ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.

Saka era dates from the coronation of Nahapana, who was a foreigner (*History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 150). But the convention of the last Buddhist synod by Kaniksha, who was a Saka, was a more remarkable incident of the time than the coronation of such an insignificant king as Nahapana, as it concerned the religion of the whole of India.

H.

HÁJIPUR ... The sub-division of Hajipur, in the district of Mozaffarpur in the province of Bengal, was called 1. Visálá, 2. Visálachhatra. Rámachandra and Lakshmana are said to have halted at Hajipur on their way to Mithilá at the site of the present temple, which contains the image of Rámachandra, on the western side of the town. Vaisali (Besarh), eighteen miles north of Hajipur, was the capital of the Vrijjis or Lichhavis at the time of Buddha. Sonepur, in the sub-division, was the place where Vishnu released the elephant from the clutches of the crocodile, and on the spot where the fight took place, Rámachandra is said to have raised the temple of Hariharanáth Mahádeo.

HALA MOUNTAIN The southern part of the Hala mountain along the lower valley of the Indus was called Somagiri.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
HARDWAR ...	1. Gangádwára, 2. Haradwára, 3. Kanakhala, 4. Máyápuri, 5. Mayura, 6. Haridwára. Though Kanakhala and Máyápuri are at present two different towns and distinct from Hardwar, yet at different periods Hardwára was known by these two names (see *Skanda Purán* and *Meghaduta* of Kálidása). Kanakhala is two miles to the south-east of Hardwar. It was the scene of the celebrated Dakshayajna of the Puráns. Máyápuri is between Hardwar and Kanakhal: it was one of the seven sacred towns of India. The temple of Máyá Devi is situated in Máyápur.
HARI-PARVAT ...	Sáriká, three miles from Srinagar in Kásmir, where the temple of Sáriká Devi, one of the 52 Pithas, is situated. It was the hermitage of Rishi Kásyapa, from whom the name of Kásyapapura or Kásmir was derived.
HASHTÁNAGAR...	1. Pushkalávati, 2. Pushkarávati, 3. Peukelaotes of the Greeks, the old capital of Gándhára or Gandharva-desa, founded by Pushkara, son of Bharata and nephew of Rámachandra. It is situated fifteen miles north-eastward beyond the Kábul river
HASSAN-ABDUL...	1. Takshasila, 2. Taxila of the Greeks, eight miles north-west of Shahdheri in the Panjab, between Attok and Rawalpindi. The Kathá-saritságara places it

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	on the bank of the Jhelum. It was founded by Taksha, son of Bharata and nephew of Rámachandra.
HASTINAPUR ...	The capital of the Kurus and of Duryodhana of the Mahábhárat, twenty-two miles north east of Mirat. Nichakshu, the grandson of Janmejaya, removed his capital to Kausámbi after the diluviation of Hastinápura by the Ganges.
HATTIA HARAN	Hatyá-harana, twenty-eight miles south-east of Hardoi in Oudh (see *Dhopap*).
HAZARA ...	1. Abhisári of the Mahábhárat, 2. Abhisárá, 3. Abisares of the Greeks. The ancient Uraga or Urasa appertained to the country of Hazara.
HAZARIBAGH ...	The eastern portion of the district of Hazaribagh in the province of Bengal appertained to the ancient country of Malladesa.
HIMALAYA ...	1. Himádri, 2. Himáchala.
HINDU-KUSH ...	Nisadha-parvata,—the Paropomisos of the Greeks.
HINGLÁJ ...	Hingulá, situated at the extremity of the Hingulá range on the coast of Mekran in Baluchistan. It is one of the 52 Pithas. Tod says it is nine days' journey from Tatha by Karachi Bunder and about nine miles from the seashore.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
HULLABID	...	Dwára-samudra in Mysore, where the seat of government was removed in the middle of the twelfth century.
HUNDES	...	Same as *Undes*.
HYDERABAD	...	I. Bhágnagara in the Nizam's territory, from Bhágmati, the favourite mistress of Kutab Shah Mahomed Kuli who founded it in 1589, removing his seat of government from Golkonda, about seven miles distant. II. Hyderabad in Sindh has been identified by Cunningham with Patala.

I.

INDIA...	...	1. Bháratavarsha, 2. Jambudwipa. India (Intu of Hiuen Tsiang) is a corruption of Indu or Sindhu or Sapta Sindhu (*Hapta Hindu* of the Arabs).
INDUS	...	1. The river Sindhu, 2. the Sushomá in the Panjab.
IRAWADI	...	1. The river Irávati, 2. the Pávani, 3. the Subhadrá, in Burma.

J.

JABBALPUR	...	Jávalipattana.
JAIS	...	Ujálikanagara, twenty miles east of Rai Bareli.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
JÁJMAW ...	Yayátipuri, three miles from Cawnpur, where the ruins of a fort are pointed out as the remains of the fort of Rájá Yayáti (see *Sambhára lake*).
JÁJPUR ...	The country which stretches for ten miles around Jájpur in Orissa was called 1. Birajá-kshetra, 2. Párvati-kshetra, 3. Gayánábhi, 4. Yajnapura, 5. Jajátipura (Yayátipura).
JAKHTIBAN ...	Same as *Jethian*.
JALALABAD ...	Nagarahara, at the confluence of the Surkhar or Surkhrud and Kábul rivers. It is also called Amarávati in one of the Játakas. A village called Nagaraka still exists about two miles to the west of Jalalabad.
JALANDHAR ...	1. Jálandhara 2. Trigartta in the Pánjab.
JALANDHAR-DOAB ...	Between the Beas and the Sutlej in the Pánjab. It comprised the ancient countries Kekaya, Váhika or Válhika
JALLALPUR ...	Bukephala of the Greeks in the Pánjab.
JAMUNA ...	1. The river Yamuná, 2. the Kálindi from the country called Kalinda-desa in which it has its source.
JAMUNOTRI ...	The source of the river Jamuna in the Bándarpuchchha range of the Himalaya, situated in the ancient country called Kalinda-desa.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
JARÁSANDHA-KÁ-BAITHAK ...	Hansa-stupa (see *Giryek*).
JAVA ...	Yava-dwipa.
JETHIAN ...	Yashtivana, about two miles north of Tapoban in the district of Gayá.
JEYPUR ...	The country around Jeypur, including Alwar, was the ancient Matsya-desa of the Mahábhárat. Its capital was Virtáta (modern Bairát) where the Pándavas resided *incognito* for one year: it is a small village to the west of Alwar and forty-one miles north of Jeypur and one hundred and five miles south-west of Delhi.
JHALRAPATTAN	Chandrávati in Malwa on the Chandra-bhágá river.
JHELUM ...	1. The river Vitastá, 2. the Behat, 3. the Hydaspes, 4. the Bidaspes of the Greeks, in the Pánjab. It leaves the valley of Kásmir at Barahmula and falls into the Chenab near Jhung.
JHUSI ...	Pratishthánapura, on the north bank of the Ganges, three miles east of Allahabad: it was the capital of Purarava. It is still called Pratishthápura.
JOGINI-BHARIYA MOUND ...	Jetavana-vihára, one mile to the south of Sáhet-máhet on the Rapti in Oudh, where Buddha resided for several years.
JOHARGANJ ...	Dhanapura, twenty-four miles from Ghazipur.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
JOONIR ...	Jirnanagara in the province of Bombay. The Chaitya cave of Joonir is supposed by Fergusson to belong to the first or second century of the Christian era.
JUNÁGAR ...	1. Javananagara (Yavananagara), 2. Asildurga in Guzerat.
JWÁLÁMUKHI ...	A celebrated place of pilgrimage near Kangra, being one of the 52 Pithas, where Sati's tongue is said to have fallen.
JYNTEA ...	1. Pravijaya, 2. Prágvijaya in Assam.

K.

KÁBUL ...	1. Kubhá of the Vedas, 2. Ortospana of the Greeks, 3. Urddhasthána (Cunningham).
KÁBUL VALLEY	See *Cabul valley*.
KAFRISTAN ...	Ujjánaka : a country situated on the river Indus, immediately to the west of Kásmir.
KAILAS ...	The mountain is situated on the north of Lake Mánas-sarovara beyond Gangri or Darchin. It is also called the Kiunlun range.
KAIMUR HILL ...	The range was called Kimmritya, between the rivers Sone and Tonse.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KAJERI ...	1. Kubjagriha, 2. Kajughira, 3. Kajinghara, ninety-two miles from Champa in the district of Bhagalpur.
KÁLÁDI ...	In Kerala, the birth-place of Sankaráchárya, according to the Sankara-vijaya.
KALHUÁ ...	The Makula mountain of the Burmese annals of Buddhism, where Buddha passed his sixth year of Buddhahood. The Kaluhá hill is situated in the district of Hazaribágh, twenty-six miles to the south of Buddha-Gayá and sixteen miles to the north of Chatra. The place abounds with the remains of ancient Buddhist architectures and figures of Buddha. It also contains two impressions of Buddha's feet on the top of the highest peak on the northern side of the valley called *Ákásalochana* and a temple dedicated to Buddha containing his broken image. There are inscriptions also, but they have become obliterated and illegible. On the top of a hill on the western side there is a temple of Durgá called Kuleswari. All the images to be found in the place are the images of Buddha, except that of the goddess Kuleswari. Even the image which is called Bhaironáth is an image of Páraswanáth. There can be no doubt that the Brahmins appropriated this sacred place of the Buddhists and set up an image of Durgá at a subsequent period.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KALIANI	...	Kalyána in the province of Bombay It was the capital of the Chalukya kings (western branch) from Jaya Sinha Vijayáditya to Tribhuvana Malla from the fifth to the twelfth century. It was the birth-place of Vijnáneswara, the author of the Mitákshará.
KÁLI-NADI	...	1. The river Ikshumati, 2. the Káli-gangá, 3. the Mandákini in Rohilkhand. Kanouj stands on this river.
KALINJAR	...	1. Kálanjara, 2. Purnadarva, in Bundelkhand. It was the capital of Chedi under the Gupta kings. It contains the temple of Nilakantha Mahádeo.
KÁLI-SCIND	...	The river Pátalávati, a branch of the Chambal in Malwa. It is called Palaitah by Tod. Its identification with Nirvindhyá (*J. B. T. S.*, Vol. V., Pt. III., p. 46), which rises in the Vindhyapáda (Satpura range), does not appear to be correct.
KALSI	...	Srughna in the Jaunsár district on the east of Sirmur.
KALUHÁ	...	Same as *Kalhuá.*
KAMBAY	...	Stambha-tirtha in Guzerát.
KAMPIL	...	Kámpilya, twenty-eight miles north-east of Fathgarh in the district of Farrukhabad, N.-W. P. It was the capital of South Panchála, the king of which was Drupada, the father of Draupadi of the Mahábhárat. It was the birth-place of the celebrated ástronomer Varáhamihira, (*Brihat-Játaka*).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KÁMPTÁNÁTH-GIRI ...	Chitrakuta in Bundelkhand on the river Pisani, twelve miles from Márkund and fifty miles south-east of Banda. Rámachandra resided here for some time while on his way to the Dandakáranya.
KÁMPUR ...	Kanikshapura, ten miles to the south of Srinagar in Kásmir, founded by Kaniksha, king of Kásmir.
KANARAK ...	1. Arkakshetra, 2. Padmakshetra, nineteen miles north-west of Puri in Orissa. It contains a temple of the Sun, built by Languliya Narsinha, the seventh king of the Gangávansi dynasty, who reigned from 1237 to 1282 A. D.
KANE ...	1. The river Karnávati, 2. the Kriyána, in Bundelkhand.
KANGRA ...	1. Nagarakota, 2. Bhimanagara on the Ravi-Bánganga river. It was the old capital of Kuluta.
KANKAN ...	1. Parasuráma-kshetra. 2. It was part of Aparántaka : Kankan and Malabar formed the ancient Aparántaka.
KANKHAL ...	See *Hardwar*.
KANOUJ ...	1. Kányakubja, 2. Gádhipura, 3. Kusamapura, 4. Kusasthala, 5. Mahodaya, on the river Káli, a branch of the Ganges. After the Andhra-bhrityas of Pataliputra, the Guptas (from Sri or Rájá Gupta to Mahendra, a minor son of Skanda Gupta) rose into power and reigned at Kanouj (319 to 465 A. D.). From Chandra Gupta I, the third king

MODERN NAMES. ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.

of the dynasty, to Skanda Gupta, the period is sixty-five years from 401 to 465 A. D. They adopted a new era called the Gupta era in 319 A. D. (Fergusson). The Guptas were destroyed by the Hunas under Toraman and his son Mihirakula in the sixth century. Kanouj was the birth-place of Viswámitra of the Rámáyana. Siláditya II. or Harshavardhana (known as Sri Harsha in Sanskrit literature), who was the fourth king after Vikramáditya of Ujjaini, made Kanouj his capital and reigned from 610 to 650 A. D. (Max Müller). He was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in 636 A. D. In his court flourished the celebrated writer Bánabhatta (called also Bhandin)—the author of the Kádamvari, Harsha-charita, and Ratnávali; Dhávaka—the real author of the Nágánanda; and Chandráditya who versified the Vessantara Játaka. The celebrated poet Bhavabhuti was in the court of Yasavarmana of Kanouj: he went to Kásmir with Lalitáditya (672 to 728 A. D.) after the conquest of Kanouj by the latter (*Rájatarangini*). Sriharsha wrote the Naishadha-charita at the request of Jayachandra, king of Kanouj, in the eleventh century.

KAPILADHÁRÁ ... I. Kapila-ásrama, twenty-four miles to the south-west of Násik: it was the hermitage of Kapila Rishi. II. The first fall of the Nerbuda from the Amarakantaka mountain.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KÁRÁBAGH ...	Kárápatha on the Indus, mentioned in the *Raghuvansa* as being the place where Lakshmana's son Chandraketu was placed as king by his uncle Rámachandra when he made a disposition of his kingdom before his death. Tavernier writes it as *Carabat*.
KARACHI ...	Karakalla in Scind.—Krokala of Megasthenes.
KARATOYA ...	1. The river Karotoyá, 2. the Sadánirá, which flows through the districts of Rungpur and Dinajpur. It formed the boundary between the kingdoms of Bengal and Kámarupa at the time of the Mahábhárat.
KARMANÁSÁ ...	The river is situated on the western limit of the district of Shahabad in Bengal, and forms the boundary between the province of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Its water is considered to be polluted by the Hindus, being associated with the sins of Trisanku of the Rámáyana.
KARNA-PRAYÁGA	At the confluence of the Alakànandà and Pindar rivers. It is one of the five (Pancha) Prayágas.
KÁRON ...	Káma-ásrama, eight miles to the north of Korantedi in the district of Balia in the North-Western Provinces. Mahádeo is said to have destroyed Madana, the god of love, at this place with the fire of the third eye in his forehea

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KARRA ...	Karkotaka-nagara, forty-one miles north-west of Allahabad. It is one of the 52 Pithas.
KÁRTTÍKA-SWÁMI ...	Same as *Kumára-swámi*.
KASAI ...	The river Kansávati in Bengal.
KASIA ...	Kusinagara, thirty-five miles to the east of Gorakhpur on the old channel of the Hiranyavati or Chhota Gandak. It was at Kusinagara that Buddha died. The ashes of Buddha's funeral pyre were enshrined in a stupa at Barhi, now called Moriyanagar, in the Nyágrodha forest, visited by Hiuen Tsiang.
KÁSMIR ...	Kásyapapura : the hermitage of Rishi Kásyapa was on the Hari mountain, three miles from Srinagar.
KASUR ...	Kusávati, thirty-two miles to the south-east of Lahore, said to have been founded by Kusa, son of Rámachandra.
KATAK ...	Váránasi-Kataka in Orissa, at the confluence of the Mahánadi and Kátjuri, founded by Nripa Kesari, who reigned between 941 to 953 A. D.
KATHIWAR ...	The southern portion of Kathiwar was called Prabhása, containing the celebrated temple of Somnáth, at a short distance from which was the spot where Krishna died.
KÁTMANDU ...	1. Káshthamandapa, 2. Kántipuri, the capital of Nepál.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KATWA ...	Katadwipa in the district of Burdwan in Bengal.
KÁVERI ...	The river Arddhagangá.
KEDÁR ...	The celebrated temple of Kedáranátha is situated in the Rudra-Himalaya in Gurwal below the peak of Mahápantha on the west of Badrinath. The worship of Mahádeo Kedáranátha is said to have been established by Arjuna, one of the five Pándavas. The river Káli-Gangá rises at this place and joins the Alákánandá at Rudra-Prayága.
KESARIYA ...	Isalia of the Buddhists, thirty miles north of Besarh in the district of Mozaffarpur in the province of Bengal, where Buddha passed the eighteenth and nineteenth Wassos of his Buddha-hood.
KETAS ...	1. Sinhapura of the Mahábhárat, 2. Kataksha, a town in the Panjáb, sixteen miles from Pindi Dadan Khan on the north of the Salt Range. According to Hiuen Tsiang, the country of Sinhapura bordered on the Indus on its western side. It was conquered by Arjuna.
KHAIRA-DIH ...	Jamadagni-ásrama, thirty-six miles north-west of Balia: it is said to have been the residence of Rishi Jamadagni and the birth-place of his son Parasuráma. See *Zamania*.
KHANDES ...	Khandes, Southern Malwa and parts of Aurangabad formed the ancient country of Haihaya or Anupadesa, the kingdom

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	of the myriad-handed Kárttyaviryárjuna, who was killed by Parasuráma. Its capital was Máhishmati (modern Maheswar or Mahes) on the river Nerbuda forty miles to the south of Indore.
KHEDA (KAIRA) ...	Khetaka of the Padma Purán between Ahmedabad and Khambay in Guzerát. It is the Kiecha of Hiuen Tsiang, which Cunningham has correctly restored to Kheta or Kheda, now called Kaira. Khetaka was situated on a small river called Vetravati near its junction with the Sábhramati (Sabarmati). Julien renders Kiecha by Khacha or Kachchha.
KHIRAGRAMA ...	Twenty miles to the north of Burdwan. It is one of the 52 Pithas.
KISKINDHYA ...	A small hamlet on the north bank of the river Tungabhadra, not far from Anagandi. It was the ancient Kishkindhyá of the Rámáyana, where Rámchandra killed Báli, the king of the monkeys.
KIUNLUN RANGE	Same as *Kailas*.
KOH ...	The river Kutikoshtika of the Rámáyana, a small affluent of the Ramaganga in Oudh.
KOLAPUR ...	1. Kolhápura, 2. Agastya-ásrama, the hermitage of Rishi Agastya, in the province of Bombay.
KOLLUR ...	Gani on the river Krishna, celebrated for its diamond mine (Tavernier). Gani is evidently the corruption of *Khani* (mine).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KONDAVIR ...	1. Kundinapura, 2. Bidarbhanagara, the ancient capital of Bidarbha, and the birth-place of Rukmini, wife of Krishna, 3. Bhimapura. Cunningham identifies it also with Kusávati, but this identification is doubtful. Another Kondavir is mentioned by Tavernier, at present called Konavaidu, in the province of Madras, not far from Guntur: it was built in the twelfth century by a king of Orissa. Kondavir is the same as Kundapura of Dowson, forty miles east of Amaravati in Central India.
KONKONA ...	Same as *Kankan.*
KORUR ...	Between Multan and Loni, where Vikramáditya, king of Ujjaini, defeated the Sakas in a decisive battle in 533 A. D.,—the date of this battle is supposed to have given rise to the Samvat era.
KOSÁM ...	1. Kausámbi, 2. Kosambinagara, 3. Vatsya-pattana, about thirty miles to the west of Allahabad: it was the capital of Vatsya-desa, the kingdom of Ràjá Udayana. Harsha Deva places his scene of the *Ratnávali* at this place.
KOSILA ...	The river Kutiká or Kutilá of the Rámáyana, the eastern tributary of the Ramaganga in Oudh.
KOTAH ..	The district of Kotah in Rajputana appears to have been the ancient Seka, which was conquered by Sahadeva (*Mahábhárat*). Yule, however, identifies Sèka

	with the country around Jhajpur on the Banas to the south-east of Ajmir.
KOTALGARH ...	Sonitapura of the *Harivansa*, where Ushá was abducted by Aniruddha, the grandson of Krishna. See *Vána Rájá's gar*.
KOTA-TIRTHA ...	In Kálanjara.
KOTESAR ...	1. Kotiswara, 2. Kachchheswara, the capital of Kachchha (Kutch) on the river Kori, a branch of the Indus
KOTI-TIRTHA ...	I. In Mathura. II. A sacred tank in Gokarna.
KOTWAL ...	Kántipuri, twenty miles north of Gawalior.
KRISHNA ...	1. The river Krishná, 2. the Krishnaveni, 3. the Krishnavenwá, 4. the Benwá, 5. the Veni, 6. the Biná, 7. the Tynna of the Greeks.
KUARI ...	The river Kumári in the Gawalior State : it joins the river Sindh near its junction with the Jamuna.
KULU ...	1. Kuluta, 2. Koluka in the upper valley of the Beas. Its capital was Nagarakota.
KUMÁRA-SWÁMI	Is about one hundred and twenty miles to the south-east of Tirupati in the province of Madras.
KUMBHACONUM	1. Kámakoshthi 2. Kumbhaghonum in the province of Madras. It was the ancient capital of Chola.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
KUNDAPURA ...	1. Kundinapura, 2. Kundinanagara, 3. Bidarbhanagara, 4. Bhimapura, forty miles east of Amarávati in Central India. Same as *Kondavir*.
KURKIHAR ...	Kukkutapádagiri in the district of Gayá, where the Buddhist saint Mahá-Kasyapa died.
KUSHÁN ...	Kapisá, ten miles west of Opian on the declivity of the Hindu-Kush.
KUSI ...	The river Kausiki in Bengal. Its confluence with the Ganges was known as the Kauṣiki Tirtha or Kausiki-sangama.

L

LÁHARI-BANDAR	The ruins of Dewala,—the "Metamorphosed city" as it has been called,—are situated at a very short distance to the north of Láhari-bandar or Lári-bandar in Scind: in fact, Láhari-bandar was built with the ruins from Dewala (Cunningham).
LAHOR ...	Sálatura, the birth-place of Pánini, the celebrated grammarian. The village is situated at a distance of about sixteen miles to the north-east of Attok.
LAHORE ...	1. Lavakota, 2. Lavavára in the Panjab. It was founded by Lava, son of Rámachandra of the Rámáyana.
LAMGHAN ...	1. Lampáká, 2. Murandá on the northern bank of the Kábul river.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
LITTLE-GANDAK	Same as *Chhota-Gandak*.
LITTLE THIBET	Bolor. Little Thibet is also called Baltistan and Chitral. Its capital was Skardu.
LOMASGIR-HILL	Lomasa-ásrama, the hermitage of Lomasa Rishi : it is four miles north-east of Rájauli in the sub-division of Now. adah in the district of Gayá.
LOONI ...	The river Lánguli in Rájputáná.

M

MADAWAR ...	1. Matipura in Western Rohilkhand, visited by Hiuen Tsiang, 2. Pralamba of the Rámáyaná.
MADHYÁRJUNA...	Sixteen miles west of Tranquebar.
MADURA ...	1. Mathurá, 2. Dakshina-Mathura, 3. Minákshi, in the province of Madras. It was the capital of Pándya. The districts of Madura and Tinnivelly formed the ancient Pándya or Pándu. It is one of the 52 Pithas where Sati's eyes are said to have fallen.
MAHÁBALIPUR ...	Banapura on the Coromandal Coast. The "raths" of Mahabalipur are the true representation of ancient Buddhist viharas or monasteries.
MAHABANA ...	A town about six miles from Mathura across the Jamuna. Gokul, in which Krishna was reared up during his infancy,

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	was the waterside suburb of Mahabana. Mahabana was the ancient Braja, and the Klisoboras of the Greeks. It was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni as the "fort of Raja Kulchand" (see *Gokul.*)
MAHANADI ...	1. The river Chitrapalá, 2 the Chitrotpalá, 3. the Mahánadi in Orissa.
MANENDRA-MÁLI HILLS ...	The Mahendra hills of Ganjam, where Parasuráma retired after he was defeated by Ráma. The hills included the Eastern Gháts.
MAHES ...	Same as *Maheswar.*
MAHESWAR ...	Máhishmati on the right bank of the Nerbuda, forty miles to the south of Indore. It was the capital of Haihaya or Anupadesa, the kingdom of the myriad-handed Kárttyavirjárjuna of the Puráns.
MAHI ...	I. 1. The river Mahati (*Váyu Purán*), 2. the Mahi (*Márkandeya Purán*) in Malwa. II. Mahendra in the Malabar coast.
MAHOBA ...	Mahotsava-nagara in Bundelkhand (Cunningham).
MALABAR ...	1. Mallára-desa, 2. part of Aparántaka : Malabar and Konkona formed the ancient Aparántaka, 3. Malabar, Travancore and Canara formed the ancient Kerala, called also Ugra.
MALABAR COAST	1. Kerala, 2. Ugra (see *Malabar*).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
MALABAR GHATS	1. Malaya-giri, 2. Chandana-giri : the southern portion of the Western Ghâts, south of the river Kaveri.
MÁLINI ...	1. Same as the river *Chuka* in Oudh, which flows between the ancient countries called Pralamba and Aparatála, and falls into the river Ghágra (Saraju) fifty miles above Ajodhya. The hermitage of Kanwa, the adoptive father of the celebrated Sakuntalá, was situated on the bank of this river. 2. Erineses of Megasthenes.
MALKHEAD ...	Mányakshetra on the river Krishna.
MALL ...	Upamallaka.
MALWA ...	1. Málava, 2. Avanti. Its capitals were Ujjaini and Dháránagara.
MANÁL ...	A village near Badrinath in Gurwal. It was the hermitage of Rishi Vyása, the author of the Mahábharat.
MÁNAS-SAROVAR	The lake Mánasa-sarovara, 2. Mánasa is situated at the foot of that part of the Kailása range which is called Baidyuta-parvata.
MAŃBHUM ...	The western portion of the district of Manbhum in the province of Bengal appertained to the ancient country of Malla-desa.
MANDÁKINI ...	1. Same as the river *Káli-nadi.* II The river Paisuni (ancient Payoshni) which flows by the side of Chitrakuta in

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Bundelkhand : it was created by Anusuyá, the wife of Rishi Atri and daughter of Daksha, to avert the effect of a drought of ten years.
MANDÁRAGIRI ...	A hill in the Bánká sub-division of Bhágalpur in Bengal, two or three miles from Bansi. The gods are said to have churned the ocean with this hill as a churner.
MANDASOR ...	Dasapura on the Chambal in Malwa, about ninety-five miles south-east of Udayapur.
MANGALÁ-GOURI	One of the 52 Pithas, in Gaya.
MANGILA-PATTANA. ...	Pratishthána, thirty-eight miles south-west of Aurangabad. It was the capital of Rájá Sáliváhana, king of Mahárásbtra.
MANGLORA ...	1. Mangala, 2. Mangali, 3. Mangalapura on the Swat river. It was the capital of Udyána.
MANIKALYA ...	Mánikapura in the Panjab, celebrated for its Buddhist topes where Buddha in a former birth gave his body to feed a starving tiger.
MANIKARNIKÁ ...	Brahmanála in Benares.
MÁNIKPATTAN ...	Manipura of the Mahábhárat, a seaport at the mouth of the lake Chilka. It was once the capital of Kalinga. The situation of the capital of Kalinga as

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	described in the Mahábhárat and the Raghuvansa and also the name accord with those of Mánikpattan.
MÁRÁTTA COUNTRY ...	Máháráshtra, the boundaries of which in the seventh century were: Malwa on the north, Kosala and Andhra on the east, Konkona on the south, and the sea on the west. Its ancient capitals were Pratishthána, Kalyáni and Devagiri.
MARWAR ...	Mordua-desa in Rajputana: Gurjara of the seventh century.
MASAR ...	Mahásara, an ancient village six miles to the west of Arrah in the district of Shahabad in Bengal, visited by Hiuen Tsiang, at a very short distance from the Karisat station of the E. I. Railway. It now contains only two temples.
MATHURA ...	1. Madhupuri, 2. Surasena. It was founded by Satrughana, and was the birth-place of Krishna. Eighty miles all round Mathura was called the Vraja-Mandala.
MAURAWAN ...	Six miles east of Unao in Oudh. It is said to have been the capital of Mayuradhwaja of the Mahábhárat (Führer).
MÁYÁPUR ...	1. Máyápuri, 2. Mayura (see *Hardwar*).
MEGNA ...	1. The river Meghanáda, 2. the Meghaváhana in east Bengal.
MEWAR ...	Sákambhari in Rajputana.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
MHOW	...	Anupadesa in Malwa. Growse identifies Anupadesa with Vraja (*Mathura*, p. 310).
MIDNAPUR	...	The southern portion of Bengal, including the district of Midnapur, was the ancient Sumha.
MIKULA	...	1. The Mekala hills, 2. the Soma-parvata in which the rivers Narbuda and Sone have their source.
MINAGAR	...	In Scind: Pishenpopulo of Hiuen Tsiang, which is Vichawapûra according to Julien, but which Reinaud restores to Vasmapura (Beal). Saminagara (Tod).
MIRAT	...	1. Mayaráshtra, 2. Mayarát, the residence of Maya Dánava, the father of Mandodari, the wife of Rávana.
MITHILÁ	...	1. Videha, 2. Tirabhukti, 3. Trihuta, 4. Janakapura, the capital of Rájá Janaka, the father of Sitá.
MOHWAR	...	The river Madhumati in Malwa, which rises near Ranod and falls into the Sindh about eight miles above Sonari. The river has been mentioned in Bhavabhuti's *Málati-Mádhava.*
MONG	...	Nikai or Nikœa of the Greeks on the Hydaspes in the Gujrat district, where the celebrated battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus (Puru).
MONGHIR	...	1. Mudgalagiri from Mudgalaputra, a disciple of Buddha, 2. Mudga-giri (a contraction of Mudgala-giri), 3. Modágiri, 4. Hiranyaparvata of Hiuen Tsiang.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
MUKTINATH ...	A celebrated place of pilgrimage situated in Thibet or north of Nepal on the Sapta-Gandaki range of the Himalaya, south of Sálagráma, not far from the source of the Gandak. The place is associated with the legend of Tulsi and Náráyana, and a temple of the latter exists at this place: hence the Gandak is called the Náráyani.
MULTAN ...	1. Mulasthánapura, 2. Mauli-snána (*Padma Purán*), 3. Prahládapuri, where Náráyana incarnated as Nrisinha and killed the Asura Hiranyakasipu, the father of Prahláda. It was the capital of Malladesa, or the country of the Mallis of Alexander's historians, which was given to Lakshmana's son Angada by his uncle Rámachandra, when the latter made a disposition of his kingdom before his death.
MUNDORE ...	Same as *Madawar*.
MURG ...	Same as *Mong*.
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Khándava-vana of the Mahábhárat, north of Mirat: it is one of the stations of the North-Western Railway. Arjuna appeased the hunger of Agni, the god of fire, at this place.
MYSORE ..	1. Mahishaka, 2. Maheswara, 3. Vanavási of the Buddhist period.

N.

NANDA-PRAYÁGA	At the confluence of the Alakánandá and Nandákini, a small river. It is one of the five (Pancha) Prayágas.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
NARWAR ...	1. Nishadha, 2. Nalapura, forty miles south-west of Gwaliar. It was the capital of Rájá Nala of the story of Nala-Damayanti of the Puráns.
NASIK ...	Panchavati-vana on the Godavari, where Sitá was abducted by Rávana, king of Lanká. The name of Nasik is evidently derived from the circumstance of Surpanaká's nose having been cut at this place by Lakshmana.
NÁTHADWAR ...	Siarh on the Banas, twenty-two miles north-east of Udayapur in Mewar. It contains the celebrated original image of Kesava Deva removed by Rana Ráj Singh from Mathura in anticipation of Aurangzeb's raid.
NAWAL ...	Navadevakula, thirty-three miles north-west of Unao near Bangarmau in Oudh, visited by Hiuen Tsiang (Führer).
NEGAPATAM ...	1. Uragapura, 2. Nágapattana, the capital of Pándu or Pándya, in the province of Madras.
NERBUDA ...	1. The river Narmadá, 2. the Muralá, 3. the Purva-Gangá, 4. the Revá. It rises in the Amarakantaka mountain.
NIGAMBOD-GHAT	Nigambodha-tirtha of the Padma Purán in Old Delhi (Indraprastha).
NIGLIVA ...	In the Nepalese Terai, north of Gorakhpur and thirty-eight miles north-west of the Uska station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. It has been identified by Dr. Führer with Kapila-

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	vastu, the birth-place of Buddha. The ruins of Kapilavastu lie eight miles north-west of Paderia, which has been identified with the Lumbini garden, where Buddha was born.
NILAKANTHA ...	A celebrated place of pilgrimage containing the temple of Nilakantha Mahádeo to the north of Katmandu in Nepal.
NILGIRI ...	The Nila Parvata or Niláchala in the district of Puri in Orissa.
NIMKHÁRVAN ...	Naimisháranya, twenty-four miles from the Sandila station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and twenty miles from Sitapur, on the left bank of the Gumti. It was the abode of sixty-thousand Rishis: many of the Puráns were written at this place.
NIMSAR ...	Same as *Nimkhàrvan.*
NIZAM'S STATE	1. Andhra, 2. Tailanga, 3. Tri-Kalinga between the Godavari and the Krishna.
NORTHERN CIRCARS ...	The southern portion of the Northern Circars between the Chikakol river and the Godavari was called Mohana-desa; the northern portion was part of Kalinga.
NUDDEA ...	Navadwipa in Bengal, the birth-place of Chaitanya. It was the last Hindu capital of Bengal, conquered by Bakhtiar Khiliji in 1203. To the north-east of the present Navadwipa, at the distance

MODERN NAMES		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
		of about a mile, are the ruins of Ballála Sena's palace, and there is also a tank of Ballála Sena called Balláladighi.
NUNDGAON	...	Nandigráma of the Rámayána in Oudh where Bharata resided during the exile of Rámachandra.
NYSATTA	...	Nysa of the Greeks on the northern bank of the Kabul river, about two leagues below Hashtanagar.

O.

OHIND	...	Udakhanda on the right bank of the Indus in the Peshawur division of the Panjab.
OMKÁRNATH	...	Amaıeswara, near Mandaleswara, which is five miles to the east of Mahes (the ancient Máhishmati) on the bank of the Nerbuda. It is one of the twelve great Lingas of Mahádeo.
OPIAN	...	Hupian, twenty-seven miles to the north of Kábul.
ORISSA	...	1. Udra, 2. Odra, 3. Utkala.
OUDH	...	1. Ayodhyá, the kingdom of Ráma, 2. Kosala : it was divided into Uttara and Dakshina Kosala, 3. Sáketa, 4. Setiká, 5. Visákhá, 6. the town Ayodhyá.
OUJEIN	...	1. Ujjaini, 2. Avantipura. It was the capital of Vikramáditya (II) the Great (515 to 550 A. D.), who revived Hinduism and introduced Siva-worship. His victory over the Sakas in 533 A. D. gave rise to the Samvat era. In his court

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	flourished the celebrated poet Kálidása, the author of the Sakuntalá; Amara Sinha, the author of the Amara-Kosha; Varáha-mihira, the author of the Brihat-Játaka; Bararuchi (called also Kátyáyana), the author of the Várttika and Prákrita-prakása; Ghatakarpara, the author of the Yamaka-kávya; Dhanwantari, the author of the Briddha Susruta Sanhitá; Kshapanaka (also called Dinnágáchárya—a disciple of the Buddhist patriarch Basubandhu), the commentator of the Nyáya-sutras of Gautama; Sanku; and Betálabhatta, the chronicler. They were called the "nine gems" of the court of Vikramáditya. Oujein contains the celebrated temple of the Mahádeva called Mahákála of the Puráns and Kálapriyanátha of the dramas. On the northern side of the town is situated the hermitage of Sandipana Muni, where Krishna and Balaráma were educated. Bhatrihari's cave is about two miles to the north of the town on the bank of the Sipra. The Bhairava mountain near Oujein is one of the 52 Pithas, where Sati's upper lip is said to have fallen.
OXUS ...	1. The river Vakshu, 2. the Suchakshu, 3. the Chakshu.

P.

PADERIA ...	A village in the Nepalese Terai, two miles north of Bhagabanpur. It has been identified with the Lumbini garden, where Buddha was born (see *Nigliva*).

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
PAIN-GANGA ...	The river Nirvindhyá of the Puráns, a tributary of the Godavari.
PÁKPATTAN ...	Ayodhana in the Panjab.
PALITHANA ...	In Guzerát, situated at the foot of a mountain called Satrunjaya, to the south-west of Bhaonagar. It is one of the five hills sacred to the Jainas and contains a temple of Ádináth.
PALNI-HILLS ...	1. Sri-saila, 2. Rishabha-parvata, in the district of Madura (*Chaitanya-Charitámrita*).
PAMPA ...	A branch of the Tangabhadra. Mount Rishyamukha is situated on the eastern bank of this river, where Rámachandra met Hanumána and Sugriva for the first time. There is also a lake called Pampá-Sarovara near Kishkindhya (see *Kishkindhyá*).
PÁMPUR ...	Padmapura on the right bank of the Behat (Jhelum), eight miles to the south-east of Srinagar in Kasmir. It is celebrated for its cultivation of *Kunkuma* or saffron *(crocus sativus)*, which was largely used as a cosmetic by the ladies of ancient India.
PANCHÁNA ...	1. The river Nandá, 2. the Panchánandá, which flows through the districts of Gayá and Pátná. It flows by the side of Ratna-giri, called also Hemakuta or Rishabha-giri, one of the five hills of Rajgir, where Rishabha Rishi performed asceticism. Rishabha Rishi's image is

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	sculptured in the Baibhára-giri near the Sonabhándára cave.
PANDERPUR ...	Pándupura on the river Bhima in the district of Sholapur in the province of Bombay. It contains the celebrated temple of Bithalnáth or Bithoba Deva, an image of Krishna. Krishna is said to have visited this place with Rukmini to see Pundarika, who was celebrated for his filial affection.
PANDRITAN ...	Puránádhishthána, the ancient capital of Kásmir, eight miles to the east of Srinagar.
PÁNDUA ...	I. Pundravardhana, the ancient capital of Bengal, six miles north of Malda. II. Pradyumna-nagara in the district of Hugli in Bengal.
PANIPA ...	Pániprastha.
PANJAB ...	1. Panchanada, 2. Áratta, 3. Takka-desa (Hiuen Tsiang), the country of the five rivers Satadru (Sutlej), Vipásá (Beas), Irávati (Rávi), Chandrabhágá (Chenab) and Vitastá (Jhelum).
PANJSHIR ...	Julien supposes that Panjshir and Tagao valleys in the north border of Kohistan comprised the ancient district of Kapisá.
PÁRASNATH HILL ...	1. Sameta-sekhara, 3. Malla-parvata, 3. Mount Maleus of the Greeks in the district of Hazaribagh in Bengal. It is one of the five hills sacred to the Jainas.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
PARASURAMA-PURA ...	Twelve miles south-east of Patti in the district of Pratapgarh in Oudh. It is one of the 52 Pithas.
PÁRBATI ...	1. The river Párá, 2. the Páravati which falls into the river Sindh in Malwa near Vijayanagara, the ancient Padmávati.
PASUPATINÁTH	A celebrated temple of Mahádeo in Nepal, associated with the story of the fowler and the god.
PATNA ...	1. Pátaliputra, 2. Kusamapura, 3. Pushpapura, the capital of Magadha, where Udáyi or Udayáswa, the grandson of Ajátasatru (contemporary of Buddha), removed the seat of government from Rájagriha. The dynasties from Chandragupta which reigned at Pátaliputra are: the Mauryas from Chandragupta to Brihadratha (325 to 195 B. C.): in the seventeenth year of the reign of Asoka (276 to 240 B. C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, the third Buddhist synod was held at Pátaliputra under the presidency of Mudgaliputra Tissa; the Sungas from Pushpamitra to Devabhuti (188 to 76 B. C.); the Kanwas from Vasudeva to Susarman (76 to 31 B. C.); the Andhra-bhrityas (Satakarnis or Sataváhanas of the inscriptions) from Sipraka to Gautamiputra (31 B. C. to 312 A. D.); the Vasithiputras from Puliman, son of Gautamiputra, to Pulomáchi (333 to 429 A. D.). Pátaliputra was the birth-place of the celebrated astrono-

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	mer Áryabhatta, the author of the *Surya-siddhánta*, who was born in 554 A. D.
PATTAN ...	I. 1. Anahila-pattana, 2. Anhulwara-pattana, in Guzerát. II. 1. Mangila-pattana, 2. Sáliváhanapura, thirty-eight miles south-west of Aurangabad: it was the capital of Sáliváhana.
PAUMBEN PASSAGE ...	Dhanu-tirtha between India and Ceylon, which was caused by Lakshmana piercing the water with his bow.
PEGU ...	1. Ramanya, 2. Aramana in Burma.
PEHOA ...	Prithudaka, where the celebrated Brahmayoni-tirtha is situated: fourteen miles to the west of Thaneswar.
PENNAR ...	The river Pinákini in the province of Madras.
PERSIA ...	Párasya: its capital was Surasthána according to Hiuen Tsiang.
PESHAWUR ...	Purushapura, the capital of Gándhára (see *Cabul Valley*).
PHALGU ...	1. The river Mahánadi of the Mahábhárat, on which Gaya is situated, 2. the Lilájana, 3. the Nilájana, 4. the Nairanjana, 5. the Niranjana, 6. the Nilanchana, of the Buddhists.
PISANI ...	1. The river Payoswini, 2. the Paisuni, 3. the Mandákini, which flows by the side of Chitrakuta in Bundelkhand.
POREBUNDER ...	Sudámápuri in Guzerát.

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
PRANAHITA	...	1. The river Mahásála, 2. the Maisolus of the Greeks, 3. the Pranitá, the united stream of the rivers Wardhá and Waingangá in Central India.
PUHAT	...	Punach in Kasmir.
PUNDERPUR	...	Same as *Panderpur*.
PUNPUN	...	The river Punahpuna, a tributary of the Ganges in the district of Patna in Bengal.
PURI	...	1. Purushottama-kshetra, 2. Srikshetra, 3. Dantapura (Hunter and Fergusson), 4. Charitrapura, in Orissa. The temple of Jagannáth was built by Ananga Bhima Deo of the Gangá dynasty in 1198 A. D.
PURNÁ	...	1. The river Payoshni, 2. the Krathakaisika in Berar.
PURNEA	...	Kausikikachchha.
PURTI	...	The river Payoshni in Travancore (*J. B. T. S.*, Vol. V).
PUSHKAR	...	1. The Pushkara lake, 2. Brahmatirtha, six miles from Ajmir.
PYRI	...	The river Pretoddhárini which joins the Mahánadi at Raju.

R

RAILÁ	...	1. Ráhugráma, 2. Ashtábakra-ásrama, the hermitage of Rishi Ashtábakra, ten miles from Hardwar.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAME OR SITUATION.
RÁJAGIRI ...	Rájagriha of the ámáyana on the north bank of the Beas. It was the capital of the Aswapatis.
RÁJAMAHENDRI	1. Dantapura (Cunningham and Mc-Crindle), 2. Vidyánagara on the Godavari, founded by Mahendra Deva. It was the capital of the Chalukya kings (eastern branch) from Kubja Vishnu Vardhana to Vira Deva Kulottunga (7th to 12th century).
RAJAURI ...	Rájapuri, south of Kásmir and south-east of Punach.
RÁJGIR ...	1. Girivrajapura of the Mahábhárat, 2. Rájagriha of the Buddhist annals, 3. Kuságárapura, in the district of Patna, was the capital of Magadha till the seat of government was removed to Pátaliputra (Patna). It was the abode of Jarásandha, king of Magadha. Buddha lived at Rajgir in the Venuvana garden presented to him by Rájá Bimbasara. The first Buddhist synod was held under the presidency of Mahá-Kásyapa shortly after Buddha's death in a hall built by Ajátasatru in front of the Satapanni cave by the side of the Vaibhara mountain. The Sisunága dynasty from Sisunága to the seven Nandas reigned at Girivrajapura from 685 to 325 B.C.; the seat of government was removed to Pátaliputra by Udayàswa who reigned from 519 to 503 B. C. Kálásoka, the eleventh king of this dynasty, in whose reign the second Buddhist synod was held in 443 B. C. at

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Vaisali under the presidency of Revata, reigned from 453 to 425 B. C. (Fergusson).
RÁJMAHAL HILLS	1. Kakshivata, 2. Sushuni, in Bengal.
RÁJSHÁHI ...	Varendra in Bengal.
RÁMAHRAD ...	A tank in Tháneswar, sacred to Parasuráma.
RÀMESWARA-SANGAMA ...	The confluence of the river Banas with the Chambal in Rajputana.
RÁM-GANGÁ ...	1. The river Suvámá, 2. the Uttarágá, 3. the Uttánika of the Rámáyana in Oudh.
RÁMNAGAR ...	I. 1. Ahichchhatrapura, 2. Ahikshetra, 3. Ádikota, 4. Ahichhatra, the capital of North Panchála in Rohilkhand, twenty miles west of Bareli. There is still a place called Ahichhatrapura near Ramnagar. II. Vyásakási, opposite to Benares across the Ganges.
RÁMPÁLA ...	Ballála-bári, the capital of Ballála Sena, king of Bengal, about two miles from Munshiganj at Vikrampur in the district of Dacca.
RAMTEGE ...	Same as *Ramtek*.
RAMTEK ...	1. Rámagiri, 2. Sambuka-ásrama, the hermitage of the Sudra Sambuka of the Rámáyana, north of Nagpur in Central India.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
RÁNGÁMÁTI ...	1. Karna-Suvarna, 2. Kánsoná, on the right bank of the Bhágirathi, four miles below Berhampur in the district of Murshidabad in Bengal. It was the capital of Ádisura, king of Bengal.
RANIGHAT ...	Aornos of the Greeks in the Panjab, about sixteen miles north-west of Ohind.
RATANPUR ...	Ratnapura, the capital of Dakshina-Kosala or Gandwana.
RATNAGIRI ...	1. Rishigiri, 2. Isigili of the Buddhists, 3. Rishabhagiri, 4. Hemakuta, one of the five hills of Rajgir in the district of Patna.
RÁVI	1. The river Irávati, 2. the Airávati, 3. the Parushni, 4. the Marudvriddha, 5. the Hydraotes of the Greeks, in the Panjab.
RAWANHRAD ...	1. The lake Rávana-hrada, 2. Kusává-na-hrada of the Mahábhárat, 3. Anavatapta, 4. Anavatatta of the Buddhists.
RECHNA-DOAB ...	Between the Chenab and the Rávi in the Panjab. It comprised Madra-desa, called also Bálhika, the capital of which was Sákala.
REVELGANJ ...	Gautama-ásrama, near Chapra in Bengal: the hermitage of Gautama is situated at a place called Godnà, but the Rámáyana places the hermitage of the Rishi at a short distance from Janakpur in Tirhut. See *Godna*.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
RINTAMBUR ...	Rantipura on the Chambal in Rajputana. It was the residence of Ranti Deva alluded to by Kálidása in his *Meghaduta*. His sacrifice of cows brought into existence the river Charmanavati, on which the town is situated.
RISHIKUILA ...	1. The river Rishikulyá, 2. the Haimavati, on which Ganjam is situated. It rises in the Mahendra hills
RISHYAMUKHA	It was on this mountain that Sugriva dwelt after he fled from Kishkindhyá. It is eight miles from the Anagandi hills on the Tungabhadra.
ROÁLSAR ...	About sixty-four miles to the north-west of Jwálámukhi : it is said to contain seven miraculously moving hills, and consequently it is a place of pilgrimage.
ROHILKHAND ...	Panchála : it was divided into North and South Panchála. The capital of North Panchála was Ahichchhatra (Ramnagar), and that of South Panchála was Kámpilya (Kampil). Drupada of the Mahábhárat was king of South Panchála.
ROHTAK ...	Rohitaka, forty-two miles north-west of Delhi.
ROHTAS ...	Rohita in the district of Shahabad in Bengal, thirty miles south of Sásiram. It is said to have been founded by Rohitáswa, son of Harisachandra of the Rámáyana and Márkandeya Purán.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
ROHTÁS HILLS...	1. Mauli, 2. Kimmritya, in the sub-division of Sásiram in the district of Shahabad. Same as *Kaimur hills*.
RUDRA-HIMALAYA ...	The part of the Rudra-Himalaya range in Gurwal, which is to the north-east of Badrinath, is called Gandhamádana. The portion of the Rudra-Himalaya where the Ganges has its source is called Sumeru. See *Gangotri*.
RUDRA-PRAYÁGA	At the confluence of the Alakánandá and Káligangá (Mandákini). It is one of the five (Pancha) Prayágas.

S.

SABARMATI ..	1. The river Sábhramati (*Padma Purán*), 2. the Sarávati, 3. the Kritavati, 4. the Chandaná, 5. the Girikarniká, 6. the Kásyapi-Gangá, in Guzerat.
SAGOR ...	The district of Sagor and the western portion of Bundelkhand formed the ancient Pulinda-desa.
SAHARANPUR ...	The district of Saharanpur appertained to the ancient Kulinda-desa.
SÁHET-MÁHET...	1. Srávasti, 2. Sarávati, 3. Sabathapura, 4. Dharmapattana, 5. Chandrikápuri, being the birth-place of Chandraprabhá-náth, one of the Tirthankars of the Jainas. It is situated on the river Rápti in Oudh, fifty-eight miles north of

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Ayodhyá and forty-two miles north of Gonda. It was the capital of North Kosala. Buddha lived here for twenty-five years.
SAI	The river Syandika of the Rámáyana, a branch of the Gumti in Oudh.
SAILA-GIRI ...	To the north-east of the old town of Rajgir, and to the south-east of the new town of Rajgir: it was the Gridhrakuta of the Buddhist annals—the Vulture peak of Fa Hian and Hiuen Tsiang.
SÁLAGRÁMA ...	Near the source of the river Gandak in the Sapta-Gandaki range of the Himalaya in the southern boundary of Central Thibet. It was the hermitage of Bharata and Pulaha. From the name of this place, the Gandak is called Sálagrámi.
SALSETTE ...	The island of Perimuda,—the Perimula of the Greeks, near Bombay. It derived its sanctity from a tooth of Buddha, which was enshrined there at the beginning of the fourth century.
SAMBHÁRA LAKE	Sákambhari in Rajputana.
SANGLAWALA-TIBA ...	1. Sákala, 2. Sánkala, the capital of Madra-desa, on the Apagá river west of the Rávi in the Pánjab.
SANKARA-TIRTHA	In Nepal immediately below the town of Patan at the confluence of the Báchmati and the Manimati rivers.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
SANKISA ...	1. Sánkásya, 2. Kapitha on the river Ikshumati (now called Káli-nadi), twenty-three miles west of Fathgarh in the district of Farrakhabad.
SANKISA-BASANTAPUR ...	Same as *Sankisa*.
SARAI AGHAT ...	Agastya-ásrama, the hermitage of Agastya, forty-three miles south-west of Itah in the Itah district.
SARASWATI	The river rises in the hills in Sirmur and emerges into the plains at Ád-Badri or Ádi-tirtha. It lost itself in the sand at a place called Chamasodbheda, which is esteemed sacred by the Hindus.
SARIKKUL ..	Kabandha.
SARIKKUL LAKE	The lake Nágahrada,—the lake of the Great Pamir.
SÁRNÁTH ...	1. Sáranganátha, 2. Mrigadáva, 3. Rishipattana, 4 Isipatana of the Buddhists, six miles from Benares, where Buddha preached his first sermon after the attainment of Buddha-hood at Buddha-Gayá.
SARVANA ...	About twenty miles to the south-east of Unao in Oudh, where Dasaratha, king of Ayodhyá, killed Sarvana, the son of a blind Rishi.
SÁSIRAM ...	Sahansaráma in the district of Shahabad in Bengal.
SÁTGAON ...	Saptagráma, an ancient town of Bengal near Magra in the district of Hugli.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
SATPURA RANGE	1. Vindhyapáda-parvata (*Váyu Purán*), 2. Baidurya-parvata.
SEA (ARABIAN) ...	Paschimodadhi (*Padma Purán*).
SEHWAN ...	Sivisthána in Sindh, on the right bank of the Indus. It contains a ruined fortress of Bhatrihari, who is said to have reigned here after he abandoned Oujein on the death of his wife, Pingalá (Tod). Sindomana (Cunningham).
SEMAH ...	1. Semulapura (Sambhalpur ?) on the river Koel in the district of Palamu in the Chhota Nagpur division : Soumelpour of Tavernier, 2. Sambalaka of Ptolomey celebrated for its diamond mines (Ball).
SERINGAPATAM	Srirangapattana, on the Káveri, in Mysore.
SERINGHAM ...	1. Srirangam, 2. Srirangakshetra in the province of Madras.
SEVEN PAGODAS	1. Banapura, 2. Mahábalipura on the Coromandel Coast.
SEWALIK RANGE	Mainàka-giri.
SHAHABAD ...	The eastern portion of the district of Shahabad in Behar was called Karusha, and the western portion was called Malada.
SHAH-DHERI ...	1. Takshasila, 2. Taxila of the Greeks, one mile north of Kála-ká-serai, between Attock and Rawalpindi. The Kathásaritságara places it on the Jhelum.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Takshasila was founded by Taksha, son of Bharata and nephew of Rámachandra.
SHAH-KOTE ...	Aornos of the Greeks on Mount Maḥában, situated on the western bank of the Indus.
SHECROH ...	In Lar, identified by Wilson with Hushkapura (seę *Barámula).* Cunningham identifies Shecroh with Jushkapura, now called Zukur in Kásmir, four miles to the north of Srinagar.
SIAM ...	Dwáravati.
SIDDHAUR ...	Siddhapura, sixteen miles west of Bára-Banki in Oudh.
SINDH ...	I. The river Sindhu or Dakshina-Sindhu in Malwa. II. Sindhu-desa.
SINDH-SÁGAR DOAB ...	Between the Indus and the Jhelum. It comprised the ancient countries of Áyudha and Sauvira.
SINGBHUM ...	Kie-lo-na-su-fa-la-na of Hiuen Tsiang: it has been identified by Cunningham with Kirana-Suvarna (Singbhum) in the Chhota Nagpur division. Beal identifies it with Karna-Suvarna (Rángámáti) in the district of Murshidabad. Sasánka, king of Kirana-Suvarna, was a great persecutor of Buddhism: he destroyed the Bodhi tree at Buddha-Gaya (Hiuen Tsiang). It was the southern boundary of the kingdom of Magadha.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
SINGHÁRI-MAT...	Same as *Sringapura.*
SINGHESWARA...	1. Bibhándaka-ásramá, 2. Rishya-sringa-ásramá, four miles north of Madhepura in the district of Bhagalpur.
SINGRAUR ...	Sringaverapura on the Ganges, eighteen miles north-west of Allahabad. It was the residence of Guhaka Chandála of the Ramáyana, who was a friend of Dasaratha and Rámachandra.
SIPELER ...	A seaport near the mouth of the Krishná,—Sippará of Ptolemey. It has been identified by Dr. R. L. Mitra with Surpáraka (*Lalita-Vistara*), Cunningham identifies Surpáraka with Surat, but the *Chaitanya-charitámrita* places Surpáraka to the south of Kolhapur.
SIPRÁ ...	The Avanti-nadi in Malwa: Oujein stands on this river.
SIRHIND ...	1. Kurujángala of the Mahábhárat, 2. Sairindha-desa of the Puráns, 3. Srikantha-desa of the Buddhist period, 4. Satadru of Hiuen Tsiang, in the Panjab.
SITPUR ...	1. Siddhapura, 2. Kardama-ásrama and the birth-place of Kapila, 3. Bindusara in Guzerat, eighty-two miles from Ahmedabad.
SOMNÁTH ...	1. Prabhása, 2. Somatirtha, 3. Chandra-Prabhása of the Jainas, on the south of Guzerát. It is situated at the confluence of the three rivers Hariná, Kapilá

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	and Saraswati. On the south of the Saraswati (near Somnath) is situated that celebrated Pipal tree (*ficus religiosa*), below which was the scene of Krishna's death.
SONA-GIRI ...	1. Vrishabha-giri, one of the five hills of Rajgir, 2. Pandawo of the Buddhists.
SONÁRGÁON ...	Suvarnagráma in Bikrampur in the district of Dacca, situated on the opposite side of Munshiganj on the river Dhaleswari.
SONE ...	1. The river Hiranyaváhu, 2. the Erannoboas of the Greeks, 3. the Soná. It was the western boundary of Magadha.
SONEPAT ...	Sonaprastha: it was included in Kurukshetra.
SOONDA ...	Sudhápura in North Canara.
SORON ...	1. Sukara-kshetra, 2. Ukalakshetra, twenty-seven miles north-east of Itah in the N.-W. Provinces, where Hiranyáksha was slain by Vishnu in his incarnation as Varáha (boar). It contains a temple of Varáha-Lakshmi. It was at this place that Tulsi Dás, the celebrated Hindi poet, was reared up during his childhood by the Sanyási Nrisinha Dás, when deserted by his parents at Rájapuri in the district of Banda, where he was born in Sambat 1589.
SRINAGAR ...	Suryanagara in Kásmir, built by Pravara Sen in the sixth century.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
SRINGAPURA ...	Sringagiri in Cochin, where Sankarácharya established a sect called Bhárati (*J. B. T. S.*, Vol. V., p. 45).
SUGH ...	Srughna, near Kálsi, in the Jaunsár district, forty miles from Tháneswar and twenty miles to the north of Saharanpur.
SUJANAKOT ...	Sanchankot: Sha-chi of Fa Hian. It was the capital of Sáketa or Oudh, thirty-four miles north-west of Unao.
SUKRI-NADI ...	The Aparanandá, a small river which flows through the districts of Gaya and Patna, and falls into the Ganges.
SULTANGANJ ...	On the west of Bhagalpur (E. I. Railway): Janhu-ásrama: it was the hermitage of Jahnu Muni, from whom the Ganges (Gangá) is called Jáhnavi.
SULTANPUR ...	I. Támasavana monastery in the Panjab (Cunningham), where the last Buddhist synod was held in 78 A. D. by Kaniksha, king of Kásmir, under the presidency of Vasumitra. The date of this convocation gave rise to the Saka era. But Beal places Támasavana at the confluence of the Sutlej and the Beas. II. 1. Kusabhavanapura, 2. Kusapura in Oudh on the river Gumti. The town is said to have been founded by Kusa, son of Rámachandra, who removed his capital to this place for some time. It was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the seventh century.
SURÁT ...	1. Suryapura (Prinsep), 2. Suráshtra.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
SUTLEJ ...	1. The river Satadru, 2. the Sitadru, 3. the Hesadrus of the Greeks in the Panjab.
SUVARNAREKHÁ	1. The river Suvarna-riksha, 2. the Kapisá, 3. the Suktimati in Orissa.
SWAT RIVER ...	1. The river Subhavastu, 2. the Suvastu, 3. the Swetá, 4. the Suastos of the Greeks. Pushkalávati stood on this river near its junction with the Kábul river.
SWAT-VALLEY ...	Udyána, south of the Hindu-kush and the Dard country from Chitral to the Indus. It appertained to the ancient country of Gándhára or Gandharva-desa.

T

TAILANGA ...	Same as *Nizam's State.*
TAKHT-I-BHAI ...	Bhimá-sthána of the Mahábhárat and Padma Purán, about thirty miles north-west of Ohind in the Panjab, containing the Yoni-tirtha and the celebrated temple of Bhimá Devi described by Hiuen Tsiang: the temple was situated on an isolated mountain.
TAKHT-I-SULEIMAN ...	Mount Sankarácharya near Srinagar in Kasmir, where Asoka's son Kunála or Jaloka founded a monastery, now called Jyeshtha Rudra, and where e celebrated reformer Sankarácharya established Siva worship.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
TÁMBRAPARNI ...	The river Támraparni in Tinnivelly. It was celebrated for the pearl-fishery at its mouth even at the time of the Váyu Purán.
TAMLUK ...	1. Támralipta, 2. Támralipti, 3. Dámalipta, 4. Stambapura in the province of Bengal. It was the capital of the ancient Sumha.
TAPTI ...	1. The river Tápi, 2. the Tapani.
TATTA ...	In Sindh. It has been identified by Tod with Dewala ; Cunningham identifies it with Minnagar.
TELINGANA ...	The country between the Godávari and the Krishna : 1. Andhra, 2. Tri-Kalinga.
TENASSERIM ...	1. Tanusri, 2. Tanasseri, the southern division of the province of Lower Burmah.
TEOR ...	1. Traipura of the Mahábhárat, 2. Tripuri, on the river Nerbuda.
THÁNESWAR ...	1. Stháneswara, 2. Sthánutirtha, 3. Samantapanchaka, 4. Kurukshetra, 5. part of the Brahmarshidesa, which comprised Kurukshetra, Matsya, Panchála and Surasena. The ancient Kurukshetra included Tháneswar, Panipat, Sonepat and Amin.
THATUN ...	Sudharmanagara in Pegu on the Sitang river north of Martaban. According to Fergusson it was the Suvarnabhumi of the Mahawanso, and the Golden Cher-

MODERN NAMES.		ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
		sonese of the classical geographers. Beal, however, identifies Suvarnabhumi with Burmah.
THIBET	...	Himavanta (Asoka's Edicts).
TILPAT	...	Tilaprastha, six miles to the south-east of Toghlakabad and ten miles to the south-east of the Kutab Minar, included in pargana Faridabad.
TINNIVELLY	...	The districts of Tinnivelly and Madura formed the ancient Pándya or Pándu. Its capital was Uragapuram (Negapatam).
TIPPERA	...	1. Katripura, 2. Tripurá, 3. Kiráta-desa, 4. Sundha-desa. The temple of Tripureswari at Udayapur in Hill Tippera is one of the 52 Pithas.
TIRHUT	...	1. Tirabhukti, 2. Videha, 3. Mithilá, 4. Trihuta, the kingdom of Rájá Janaka of the Rámáyana.
TIRUMALA	...	1. Trimalla, 2. Báláji, six miles west of Tripati or Tirupati in the district of North Arcot.
TIRUPATI	...	Tripadi in the province of Madras.
TITTÁ	...	1. The river Trisrotá, 2. the Tritiyá in the district of Rungpur. It rises in the Kanchanjanga mountain.
TONSE	...	I. The river Tamasá in Oudh between the Saraju and the Goomti: it flows through Azamgarh and falls into the Ganges. The bank of this river is

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	associated with the early life of Válmiki, the author of the Rámáyana. II. The river Tamasá in Bundelkhand.
TRAVANCORE ...	It formed a part of the ancient Chera or Chela. Travancore, part of Malabar and Coimbatoor formed the ancient country of Chera. Travancore was also called Mallára.
TRIMBAK ...	A celebrated place of pilgrimage, called Tryamvaka, near the source of the Godávari, where the sacred tank called Kusávartta is situated. It contains the temple of the Mahádeo Tryamvakeswara, one of the twelve great Lingas of Mahádeva.
TRIPATI ...	Same as *Tirupati.*
TRIVENDRUM ...	Ananta-Padmanábha in Travancore, called from a shrine of Padmanábha. It was visited by Chaitanya.
TRIVENI ...	I. 1. Muktaveni, 2. Dakshina-Prayága, north of Hugli, where the three rivers Gangá, Jamuná and Saraswati separate and flow in different directions after having flowed unitedly from Allahabad, which is therefore called Yuktaveni. II. The junction of the three rivers Jamuna, Chambal and Sindh, between Etawah and Kalpi. III. The junction of the three Cosis, Tamor, Arun and Scon near Náthpur in Purnea.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
TUNGABHADRA.	1. The river Tungabhadrá, 2. the Tungaveni, a branch of the Krishna, on which Kishkindhyá is situated.

U.

UDAYA-GIRI ...	I. 1. Varáha-giri, 2. Gijjhakuto of the Buddhists, one of the five hills of Rajgir. II. A spur of the Chatushpitha range in Orissa, five miles from Bhuvaneswara. See *Assia range*.
UDAYAPUR ...	I. In Hill Tippera: it is one of the 52 Pithas. II. The Panchápsará lake of the Rámáyana is supposed to have been situated in the district of Udayapur, a tributary state in the Chhota-Nagpur division.
UNDES ...	1. Hunadesa, 2. Hátaka where the iake Mánas-sarovara is situated.

V.

VAIGA ...	The river Kritamálá on which Madura (Dakshina Mathurá) is situated: it rises in the Malaya mountain.
VÁNA RÁJÁ'S GAR	1. Sonitapura of the Harivansa, 2. Devikota in Gurwal on the bank of the Kedár-Gangá, about six miles from Ushámat and at a short distance from Gupta-Kási, whence Aniruddha, the grandson of Krishna, abducted Ushá, daughter of Rajá Vána.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
VENGI ...	Vengipattana, the capital of Andhra, situated on the north-west of Elur lake, between the Godávari and the Krishna.
VIJAYANAGARA ...	I. 1. Hámpi, 2. Vidyánagara on the river Tungabhadra, thirty-six miles north-west of Bellari in the Madras presidency. Sayanácharya or Mádhava, the celebrated commentator of the Vedas, was the minister of Buka Rai, king of Vijayanagara (Thornton and R. C. Dutt). II. 1. Padmávati, 2. Padmapura, 3. Vidyánagara, the birth-place of Bhavabhuti, at the confluence of the Sindh and Párá in Malwa : it was included in the ancient kingdom of Vidarbha.
VINDHYÁCHAL ...	I. The western part of the Vindhya range from the source of the Nerbuda to the Gulf of Kambay, including the Aravali range, was the Páripátra or Páriyátra of the Puráns ; the eastern portion from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Nerbuda, including the hills of Gondwana, was the Riksha Parvata ; and the range which joins the Páripátra and the Riksha Parvata, including the portion near Bindhyáchal in the district of Mirzapur, was called Suktímána. II. Bindhyáchala, seven miles to the south-west of Mirzapur, celebrated for the temple of the goddess Bindubásini, appertained to the ancient city of Pampápura.

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
VIPULA-GIRI ...	1. Chaityaka-giri, 2. Wepullo of the Buddhists, one of the five hills of Rájgir in the district of Patna.
VISHNUMÁLI ...	The river Kesavati in Nepal.
VISHNU-PRAYÁGA	At the confluence of the Alakánandá and the Dauli (Dudh-Gangá). It is one of the five (Pancha) Prayágas.
VYPAR ...	The river Utpalávati in Tinnivelly.

W

WAIN-GANGA ...	The river Venwá which rises in the Vindhyapáda range and falls into the Godavari.
WARDHA ...	The river Bhadrá, a tributary of the Godavari.
WARRANGAL ...	1. Arunakundapura, 2. Arunakunda-pattana, the ancient capital of Telingana in Central India.
WESTERN GHÁTS	The northern portion of the Western Gháts was called Sahyádri, the southern portion beyond the Káveri was called Malaya Parvata.

Y

YARKAND RIVER	The river Sitá, on which the town of Yarkand is situated (Beal).

Z

ZAMANIA ...	Jamadagni-ásrama, the hermitage of Rishi Jamadagni, in the district of

MODERN NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES OR SITUATION.
	Ghazipur, N.-W. Provinces. The hermitage of the Rishi is also said to have been situated at Khaira-dih, thirty-six miles north-west of Balia (Führer), and also near Máhishmati (modern Maheswar or Mahes) on the bank of the Nerbuda (*Mahábhárat*).
ZARAFSHAN ...	Same as *Yarkand river*.
ZUKUR ...	Same as *Shecroh*: Jushkapura in Kásmir.

FINIS.